

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 551.—VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

[SIXPENCE. { WITH MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

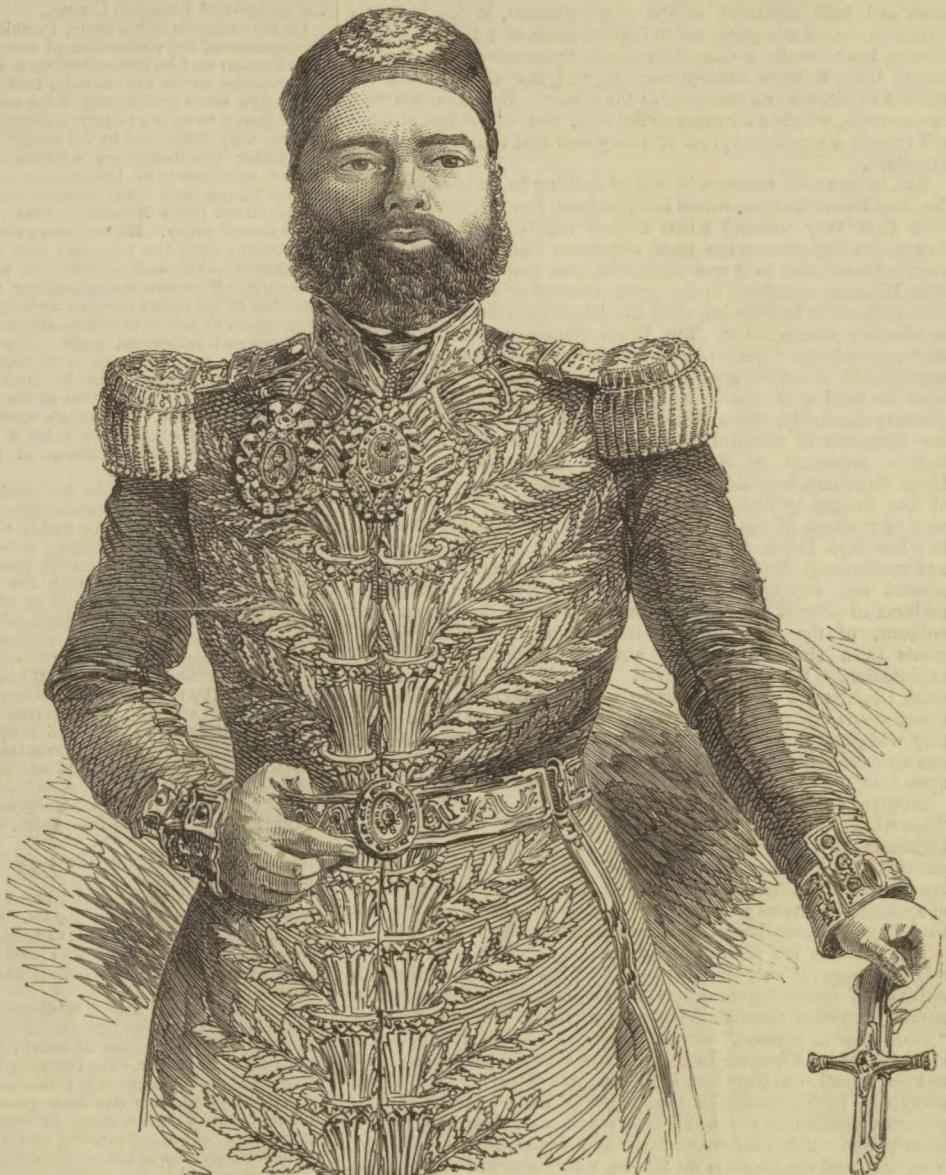
THE NAPOLEONIC IDEA IN FRANCE.

THE great struggle which is to render the year 1852 a memorable one in English history has been adjourned until the money business of the nation shall have been transacted. The adjournment seems to give satisfaction to Parliament—if we may judge from the spirit of acquiescence that has been manifested by Lord John Russell and the other leaders of the Opposition. Out of doors there is, at the same time, a comparative lull in politics. Though the combatants are preparing for the inevitable encounter, and "Bread-tax" and "Anti-Bread-tax" are marshalling their forces, the attention of the public is no longer as exclusively devoted to the one theme as it was a week ago. We can look abroad as well as at home; and, not indifferent to the fate of our nearest neighbour, who sits upon a powder-barrel, smoking his cigar, we look over the Channel to survey the position and enumerate the deeds of the Autocrat of France.

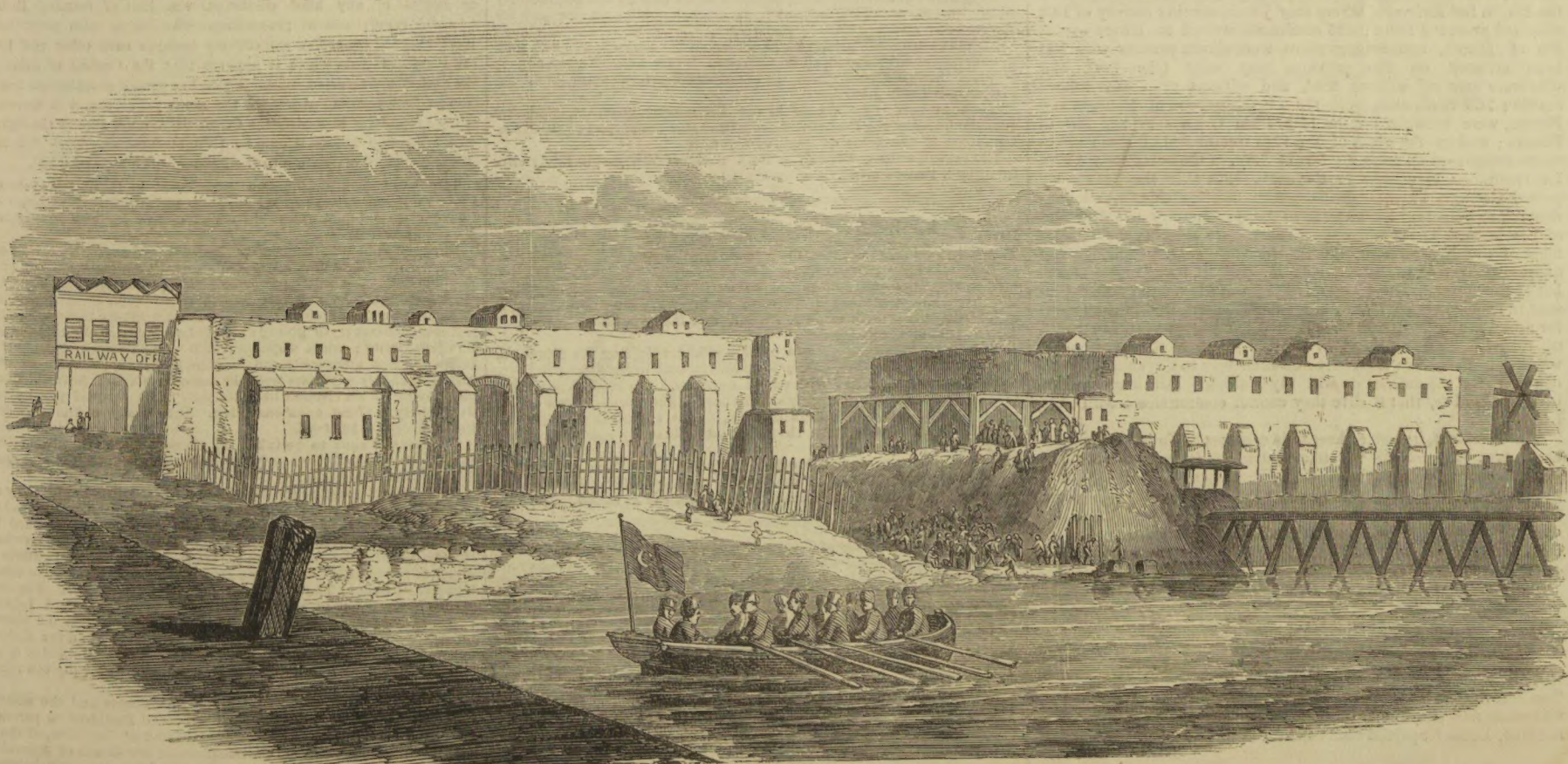
And certainly the spectacle is one that has its attractions. When a great fire is raging in a parish, all the neighbours get out of bed to look at it. There is a fascination about a mighty mischief, which to most minds is irresistible. The sight may be painful, the certain catastrophe may be terrible; we may even feel inclined to shut our eyes, but we are compelled to gaze and to wonder. Human nature loves the tragic. It is always interested in watching the progress of a great drama, whether it be real or fictitious. It does not signify whether the hero of it be a *Macbeth* or a Louis Napoleon, an *Iago* or a Persigny; the fascination is felt, and the spectators are absorbed with the spectacle.

It is but two weeks since we last recapitulated the deeds of the French President, and expressed the difficulty that even wonder had in keeping pace with him. Since that time he has continued his course at an accelerated rate. He has heaped decree upon decree with a rapidity which is sufficient to take away one's breath. Each decree is so much more marvellous than its predecessor, that Incredulity cries "What next?" and dares him, but in vain, to proceed further.

"The Gauls, when I have conquered them, will be a fine booty," said the Emperor Nero; "but, in the meantime, I will seize the estate of Galba." The President, having both conquered the Gauls and seized the estate of Galba, has followed up his deeds by depriving of his confidence those among his former associates in the subjugation of France, who, like M. de Morny, had the honesty to stop short at the spoliation of the House of Orleans; and of their liberty, those who, not being his associates, had the courage, like M. Bocher, to protest against the wrong. Though virtually acquitted by one tribunal, M. Bocher has been put upon his trial a second time for distributing a legal document in defence of the property of which he was the trustee and the administrator, and has been condemned by judges, coerced for the purpose, to one month's imprisonment. That he is not on his way to the pestilential marshes of Cayenne, is the most surprising part of this surprising business. This, however, is but a small portion of the President's deeds during the fortnight. We have to add to the number four or five others of a far more sweeping character. Nothing escapes the Argus eyes of the modern Bonaparte—nothing is too small or too large for the hands of Briareus. He has announced his determination to remove from the magistracy every judge who shall not carry out the Napoleonic idea of jurisprudence, and convict such prisoners, we will not say such delinquents, as he pleases—for delinquency and imprisonment by no means go together



HIS HIGHNESS ABBAS PASHA, VICEROY OF EGYPT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE RAILWAY WORKS IN THE HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in France. In addition to this, he has removed, or is about to remove, all public teachers, except the clergy—who on their part are by no means inclined to assume the responsibility he would throw upon them. He has also determined to purge the French Academy of the troublesome philosophy and intellect that adorn that illustrious body, and has made a beginning with M. Villemain and M. Cousin, who are no longer to be permitted to lecture, for fear that the Napoënic idea should not be sufficiently insisted upon in their invaluable lucubrations.

There was a time in France when such doings would have overthrown a Monarchy; but they are performed with apparent safety by the marvellous man, the "centaure impetueux" who now holds the reins of power, and governs the wild horse of democracy with such consummate equestrianism. But astounding as these proceedings are, they have been thrown into the shade by the bold feat of the conversion by a simple decree of the Five per Cents—a measure which the Government of Louis Philippe was afraid to attempt. Louis Napoleon, however, has done it—we will not say successfully, for the result remains to be ascertained. There has been a run upon the public treasury by creditors who wish to receive back their investments at par; and the Emperor of Russia may yet do much to impede the operation, if he should refuse to accept four-and-a-half per cent. for the fifty millions of francs which he invested some years ago in this stock, and insist, like a multitude of smaller creditors, on reimbursement at par. Should the operation be successful, the Napoleonic idea is, that it will effect a saving of 18,000,000 francs, or £720,000 per annum; but, as it appears that all or nearly all of the hospitals and other charitable institutions in Paris and throughout France have invested most of their property in this stock and hold one-third of the whole amount, it has been resolved on second thoughts, not to deprive them of a fourth of their income, but to make up the difference to them out of the general taxes. This is mere *hocus-pocus*, and will materially reduce the amount of the alleged economy to the public. But, whatever may be the result, whether for good or for evil, the act or the attempt will remain a significant proof of the power and the daring of the President.

Yet, large as the measure is, it is as nothing in comparison with the Napoleonic Budget, which has just been promulgated. In the days (not very remote) when France enjoyed some degree of liberty, the Budget was the most important State business of the year. Every item in it was explained and justified by a responsible Minister, examined in the great Council of the nation, and only suffered to become law after the fullest publicity and the most satisfactory investigation. But Louis Napoleon will tolerate no such proceedings. His Budget is as arbitrary as his *coup d'état*, and springs, like Minerva, armed and fully prepared to do its work, from the head of the astonishing Jupiter of the Elysée. The Legislative Assembly, when dismissed on the 2d of December by the dragoons of General St. Arnaud, had already received a budget, presented by M. de Germiny, a responsible Minister. Louis Napoleon, without reason assigned, has increased the amount of that Budget by fifty-four millions of francs; and by his decree, as if in mockery of the Senate and the Legislative Body, which are in a few days hence to assemble, has declared this unexamined and undiscussed Budget to be the law of the land. He has increased the expenses of the war department by twenty-five millions of francs, of the police department by about four millions, of the navy by five millions, and of other departments in a similar manner, and all without the slightest explanation. He has, however, reserved one task for the sham Legislature. He has generously allowed them to debate with closed doors upon the amount of his own "dotation." No doubt they will grant him an Imperial revenue, inasmuch as he who made can unmake them, and as the greater portion of them are dependent upon him, not only for their honours, but for their dinners.

Another fiscal measure—we will not say the last or the least of those which are to spring from the fertile brain of this marvellous legislator—is one for the consolidation of all the insurance companies in the hands of the Government. Whether the shareholders are to receive compensation, or whether the act is simply to be one of spoliation, remains to be seen. Europe may well ask, "What next?" and pause with wonder until the great man shall reply.

And what is the social state of France in other respects? A reign of terror, if ever there was one. It has oozed out that the expense of conveying prisoners to Cayenne and elsewhere has already exceeded the enormous sum of thirty millions of francs. "Thousands of persons," says the able and fearless correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* in Paris, "have recently been condemned to transportation to Cayenne, Lambessa, and Algeria. We almost every day find accounts in the papers of huge convoys of those prisoners proceeding to the different seaports on their way to their banishment. 279 *condamnés*, from the departments of the Var, Vaucluse, and the Bouches du Rhône, were embarked on board the *Solon*, at Marseilles, on the 1st of March, for Algeria; 298 *condamnés*, from the Hérault and Basses-Alpes, arrived at Algiers on the 4th, in the *Labrador*, where they joined another convoy of 133, who had preceded them; 496 *condamnés* arrived at Havre on the 8th of March, and among these were eleven persons who had been arrested on the previous day only (the 7th), and who were sent off without trial, and without even any known reason; 260 *condamnés*, from the neighbourhood of Bourges and Nevers, were brought on the 14th from Orleans to the fort of Bicêtre; and on the night of the 17th instant 300 of these unfortunates were sent off from the fort of Ivry, in the outskirts of Paris, for Havre, on their way to Cayenne. Another similar convoy passed through Paris on the 18th with 333 individuals, all condemned to perpetual banishment to the penitentiary establishment of Lambessa. These unhappy victims were all from the department of the Nièvre, and among them were M. Lenoir, the late assistant mayor of Clamecy; and M. Moreau, an advocate at the bar of that place. Many other instances are known in which persons in respectable stations in life have been arrested in the streets for no known reason, and have been carried from prison to prison till their friends have lost sight of them. Where they are now—whether in France, in Algeria, or on their way to Cayenne—no one can tell, for the authorities will say nothing. All that can certainly be said is, that if alive they cannot communicate with their friends."

The President, however, keeps his coolness. He is as immovable as fate. His pitiless "system" carries him away, and he is as blind to consequences as he is deaf to remonstrances. There is a grandeur of tyranny about him which is without parallel in modern times. But how long will the French endure such a system? and do not the fervid words of the poet of 1830 well describe the state of France in 1852?

Paris n'est maintenant qu'une sentine impure,
Un égoût sordide et boueux;
Oh mille noirs courans de limon et d'ordure,
Viennent traîner leurs flots honteux.
Un taudis regorgeant de faguins sans courage,
D'effrontés coureurs de salons;
Qui vont de porte en porte et d'étage en étage,
Geussant quelques bouts de galons.

The description is not a flattering one; but we fear, that, apt as it was when first penned, it is still more applicable now. Were it not true, Louis Napoleon could not do as he has done.

Amongst the cargo of the *Bentick*, which left Southampton on Saturday with the Indian mail, was specie to the value of £182,000; viz. £80,000 for Egypt, and £102,000 for the India and China ports.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

His Highness Abbas Pacha, present Viceroy of Egypt, only son of Toussoun Pacha, and grandson of the late Mehemet Ali, was born at Jedda, in the Hedjas, in the month of Sifu, 1229 (A.D. 1813), and is consequently now in his thirty-ninth year. At the age of eighteen months he was brought to Egypt; six months after which he lost his father, who died at Cairo of plague during the sadly memorable visitation of 1815. Until he had attained his seventh year, the child was brought up and acquired the rudiments of an ordinary education in the harem of his mother; when, in consideration of the character and services of his father, he was made a *Pacha of two tails* by order of the Sultan Mahmoud. At eight years of age, he was sent to the College of Abou-Zübel, and subsequently to that of Kaukah, where he received a liberal instruction in the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages (with all of which he is critically familiar), and also in mathematics and military engineering. At the age of fifteen he was removed from collegiate studies, and appointed by Mehemet Ali to the confidential office of provincial inspector, which post he usefully occupied for a period of three years. At this time the expedition had been sent against Syria, and Abbas was named to the command of the cavalry division of the Egyptian army under Ahmed Pacha Manickli. His services and activity there were honourably mentioned on three or four occasions in the published gazette. The fatigues of incessant exposure and unhealthy bivouacs brought on an attack of intermittent fever, which necessitated his return to Alexandria. On his arrival Mehemet Ali refused to permit him to rejoin the army, as he required the services at home of confidential men; and Abbas Pacha received the appointment of Governor of the Gharbiah district. After two years he was named Inspector-General of the Provinces; and, during the year in which the great fire occurred at Cairo, he succeeded to the important and responsible offices of Khahir, or Chief Minister, and President of the Council at Cairo. During his occupation of these posts—for a period of more than eight years—he acquired general respect, both with the natives and European Consuls.

On the accession of his uncle, Ibrahim Pacha, Abbas lost favour, in consequence of his vindication of certain of the members of Mehemet Ali's family; and he determined on a pilgrimage to the Hedjas, whither he proceeded on the 16th zilcade, 1267. He had been there only thirty-eight days, when intelligence of his uncle's death reached him, and he was enjoined to return to Egypt without delay, to assume the succession. He was duly recognised by the foreign Consuls as the legitimate successor, under the hereditary settlement of the year 1841; and proceeded soon after to Constantinople, where he was well received by the Sultan, and duly invested with viceregal authority in Egypt. On his return (20th November, 1848) he set about the adoption of a novel line of policy. He eschewed the old system of his predecessors, of frittering away the resources and labour of the country in useless armaments, costly and unprofitable public works, and a weak attempt to maintain European manufacturing establishments. He directed the attention of his people towards agricultural industry, released them from the pressure of severe taxation, and removed, as far as possible, all restrictions on free internal trade. The effect of these measures is now beginning to manifest itself in the increased wealth of the country, the increasing productions, and in the existence of a spirit of enterprise unknown before. The removal of the odious poll-tax reduced the people's burthens and the Pacha's income by the large annual sum of £630,000; yet, we believe, in spite of this, from a better system of administration, the public revenue of the country has now increased to almost its former amount.

To carry out his plans he had serious difficulties to encounter. He found in office a cabal of men hostile to all departure from a system of things that enabled them to enrich themselves by means of speculation and corruption. But, bringing a thorough practical knowledge of the popular wants to bear on the government of the people, he determined at once to grapple with the difficulty, and he dismissed all those among the public employes in whose fidelity he could not place the necessary confidence, and replaced them by tried, and certainly, as events have since proved, more trustworthy and respectable men. While he thus benefited his country, he had the misfortune to raise up against him at Constantinople, whither all those men repaired, a powerful and hostile party, by which he has been since grievously harassed. They have had influence enough to seduce several members of his family from their duty and allegiance to him; and their familiarity with the resources of Egypt has lately been taken advantage of by the Vizier of Turkey to concoct a system of judicial and administrative reform, which, under the most specious pretexts for the improvement of the local government, is designed to subvert the authority and independence of the Pacha; promote disorder among the people, and so enable its rapacious projectors to aim a blow at the existing dynasty, and supply a long envied field of patronage to the cupidity of Constantinople adventurers and courtiers.

The Pacha has always shown the utmost anxiety to promote the interests of the Anglo-Indian transit. He has spent £70,000 in making a carriage-road across the desert to Suez; he has expended large sums in improving the Nile navigation; and he has now undertaken, at the probable cost of a million sterling, the construction of a railroad from Alexandria to Cairo.

In private life the Pacha is distinguished for his generous remembrance of services rendered during his comparative adversity, and by many other good qualities of heart; but he is by no means free from weakness of character. Contact with the world has greatly contributed to expand the resources of his intellect, and improve the better qualities of his mind. He has been generally misunderstood, and faults and vices have been attributed to him which are libellous and unjust. He is fond of out-of-door sports, and has one of the most valuable and extensive collections of horses and dogs existing. He often joins in the gazelle chase and in boar-hunting, in both of which he exhibits extraordinary skill and activity.

He is much and affectionately attached to his family, and has recently placed his sons under the tuition of an English gentleman engaged for the purpose, and is generally encouraging the study of our language about his Court. His predilections are decidedly English, and he seems to understand the national character much better than it generally is amongst Orientals, with whom the bland and courteous manners of the French commonly prevail.

It will be seen, by reference to our Parliamentary report, that the question between the Pacha and the Sultan was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night.

The accompanying Portrait is from a clever lithograph lately executed by a French artist.

RAILWAY WORKS AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE railway works referred to in the preceding memoir are now progressing rapidly. The portion of the line between the city of Alexandria and the Nile will, it is hoped, be completed in less than eighteen months, which will be a great boon to the "overland" traveller, the canal being the present mode of transit, and the most disagreeable and tedious part of the route.

The superintending engineers occupy offices adjoining the Shuna, or Government grain-stores, on the Western Harbour outside the city.

Part of the stores have been pulled down, and the embankment and pier for the Railway are already commenced. The works present a busy scene of men, women, and boys at work. The engineers seem pleased with the Arabs as labourers: the latter are, generally speaking, pretty well clad at Alexandria.

Near the village of Abou-homis, twenty-five miles from Alexandria, five miles of the earthwork of the Railway are completed. 5000 men are employed on the works, and many more are soon to be added.

A return to the House of Commons was printed on Saturday, showing the loans made for public works and the interest charged. Various loans have been made in Great Britain—256 for churches and chapels, and 789 for Poor-law union workhouses. In Ireland £1,420,780 was advanced for Poor-law union workhouses, &c., and no interest chargeable thereon for at least 10 years. The interest charged is regulated from 5 per cent. to £3 0s. 10d. per cent.

At a vestry meeting specially convened, held on Saturday last, in the New Vestry Hall, King's-road, St. Pancras, Thomas E. Baker, sen., churchwarden, in the chair, the following resolution was passed:—"That the vestry, condemning the principle of centralisation, pledges itself to use its best endeavours to put an end to this great evil in all its forms, and undertake to support a full and fair competition, more particularly in obtaining a plentiful supply of pure water."

On Saturday, Mr. E. J. Chance, the senior surgeon of the City Orthopedic Hospital, Hatton-garden, gave the second of a series of lectures on the various deformities to which the human frame is liable in childhood; and, in conclusion, introduced a most interesting-looking female child, who had a species of hands in the place of feet, the toes or fingers, of which there were six on each limb turning downwards towards the heel.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, March 25, 1852.

We have been living here for the last three weeks, or something more under the cloudless sky and balmy temperature of a Neapolitan spring; such weather has not, indeed, been remembered for years at this generally ungenial season, attracting crowds of pedestrians to every public promenade, and bringing equipages without number to the Boulevards and Champs Elysées, some of them almost vieing with those exquisite turn-outs which astonish every foreigner on his first visit to Hyde-park on a fine afternoon during the height of the London season. On last Thursday, the *Mi-carême*, when Lent is interrupted for twenty-four hours by the return of all the follies of the Carnival, the display of horses, vehicles, and *toilettes* was particularly grand, the scene being additionally animated by *carnavalesque* cavalcades and processions, and coachfuls of well-dressed masks. The clothes-shop of the *Prophète*, for instance, advertised its wares after this fashion, in a style that would make the establishment of "Moses and Fens" pale with envy—the equestrian *troupe* of the Circus being all costumed in the guise of the *dramatis personæ* in Meyerbeer's opera, while the trappings of the horses and the gleaming banners proclaimed to the world the unapproachable elegance of the cut and the cheapness, above all, that are to be found at the *Prophète*. But when was merit known to exist without exciting envy? Close upon the traces of *Le Prophète* followed an immense chariot, accompanied by a cavalcade comprising a collection of nearly all the costumes under the sun, and divulging to the public the important fact that a rival establishment was immediately about to open, which, under the name of *Le Palais de Cristal*, is to exterminate all competition. In the evening, by an innovation which is in fact nothing but the revival of an ancient custom, a portion of these advertising masks continued to perambulate the city with lighted torches, which produced a novel and curious effect.

We have had during the week a host of balls, official and non-official. Among the former, the most splendid was that of the Minister of Police, where, for an official *rèunion*, the company was singularly select. It was remarked that not one of the new uniforms was to be seen—even M. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, having doffed for the occasion the glittering costume which he invariably wears in public. The ball of M. de Persigny, at the Ministry of the Interior, was more numerously attended; a wooden gallery having been constructed in juxtaposition with the apartments, and communicating with them by means of the windows, converted into doors for the purpose. In the centre of this gallery the architect had reserved a large circular space, the walls of which were garnished with well-stored buffets; while a fountain, surrounded with rich exotic shrubs, occupied the centre. At each end of the gallery two large mirrors reflected the thousands of lights before them, and prolonged the scene to an ideal extent. At this ball there were a few uniforms, but the great majority even of the official personages were in *mufti*.

M. Alexandre Dumas' *filz*, who, it may be remembered, made a very successful *début* here at the Vaudeville, with "*La Dame aux Camélias*," is at present engaged on a book, which, whatever may be its faults, will at least possess the merit of originality. The characters of Werther and Charlotte, Paul and Virginie, and Manon Lescaut, with the Chevalier Desgrieux, are to be introduced in one novel. Its title is to be "*Le Régent Mustel*;" and, notwithstanding the *bizarrie* of the plan, report describes it as replete with interest.

The jury for the examination of the pictures sent in for the annual exhibition at the Palais Royal are, it appears, exercising their functions with inordinate severity; hence no little apprehension among the candidates for exhibition. In 1848, and ever since, the jury, elected by the *artistes* themselves, have indiscriminately admitted all the works sent in, good, bad, and indifferent, the two latter categories prevailing in immense majority against the former. The effect of this injudicious indulgence was, that many of our great artists—the Scheffers, for instance—positively refused to exhibit any of their works. This year, however, the "gentlemen of the jury" have, instead of standing in *medias res*, gone to the opposite extreme: it is reported, for example, that in one single day four hundred pictures were examined, and only thirty-seven judged worthy of admission; and it is besides affirmed that of three thousand five hundred pictures sent in, only one thousand are to be admitted. Prizes are to be awarded to the artists at the close of the exhibition, the principal prize being a medal worth £160, with 47 other medals of from £60 to £10 in value: the total sum expended in these rewards is estimated at somewhat under £1100.

Great activity now exists in the *ateliers* of many of our best sculptors, several statues having been ordered for the church Ste. Clotilde. One of them, "*St. Cloud*," by M. Dantan, the model of which has been on view at his *atelier*, seems worthy of the former works of that well-known artist.

FRANCE.

The meeting of the *marionnette* Parliament on Monday next, the 29th instant, is preceded by an "organic decree" this week from the "Prince President," which gives the *comble* to all the previous acts of autocratic legislation that have characterised the rule of Louis Napoleon since the *coup d'état* of December 2. This voluminous document consists principally of a body of standing orders and rules for the management and conduct of business in the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, and thus deprives those mock deliberative assemblies of the last shadow of intrinsic power which it might be supposed that they would possess, in common with all societies or bodies of any kind whatever, viz. that of framing their own internal regulations of proceeding. The decree also prescribes the relations of these bodies respectively towards each other and towards the President, from which it appears that the Council of State ranks the first of the three—a matter which has caused considerable mortification to the Senators. Amongst the main provisions, it is decreed that every proposition to modify the Constitution must receive the signatures of ten Senators before it can be brought forward. Each Senator has the privilege of presenting to the President the basis of a bill.

The Senate can propose no amendment to bills. The vote of the Chamber is void unless half the members are present. No *senatus-consultum* can be debated unless three out of five bureaux have voted for the *prise en considération*.

With respect to the Legislative Body, it is decreed that they cannot reject a bill without discussing all its articles separately. The printing and distribution of a deputy's speech without authorisation of the Chamber is punishable by a fine of from 500f. to 5000f. against printers, and 5f. to 500f. against distributors. Under this article there will be no impediment whatever to giving extended publicity to the arguments of a servile majority; while a speech which may contain a triumphant refutation of those arguments can be completely suppressed. By another article, a deputy who does not take the oath within a fortnight from the verification of his election loses his seat. The severest penalty applied to a deputy is fifteen days' exclusion. The salary of the President of the Assembly is 100,000f.

The form of oath to be taken by all three bodies to the President of the Republic is as follows:—"I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President."

The place of meeting for this sham Legislature on the first day of its existence is to be within the Palace of the Tuileries, in the Hall of the Marshals. There the President of the Republic, surrounded by his aides-de-camp, his orderly officers, the Ministers, and the members of the Council of State, will take his station on a raised platform; and opposite to him will be, on one side the Senate, and on the other the Legislative Body. The President will deliver a speech. The form of oath will then be read, and each member of the Senate and Legislative Corps, on his name being called over, will repeat, from his place, the words "*Je le jure*." The clergy, the magistracy, and the diplomatic body will be represented at the solemnity. A small number of places will be reserved on the occasion in an upper gallery for persons receiving invitations.

The oath to be taken by the different Law Courts and the manner of taking it are to be somewhat similar. The President in person will receive the oaths of the members of the Court of Cassation, of the First Presidents, and the Procureurs-Généraux of the Courts of Appeal. The members of the Courts of Appeal will take the oath before their respective compeers at a public sitting. The members of the different tribunals will take the oath before the heads of their different departments.

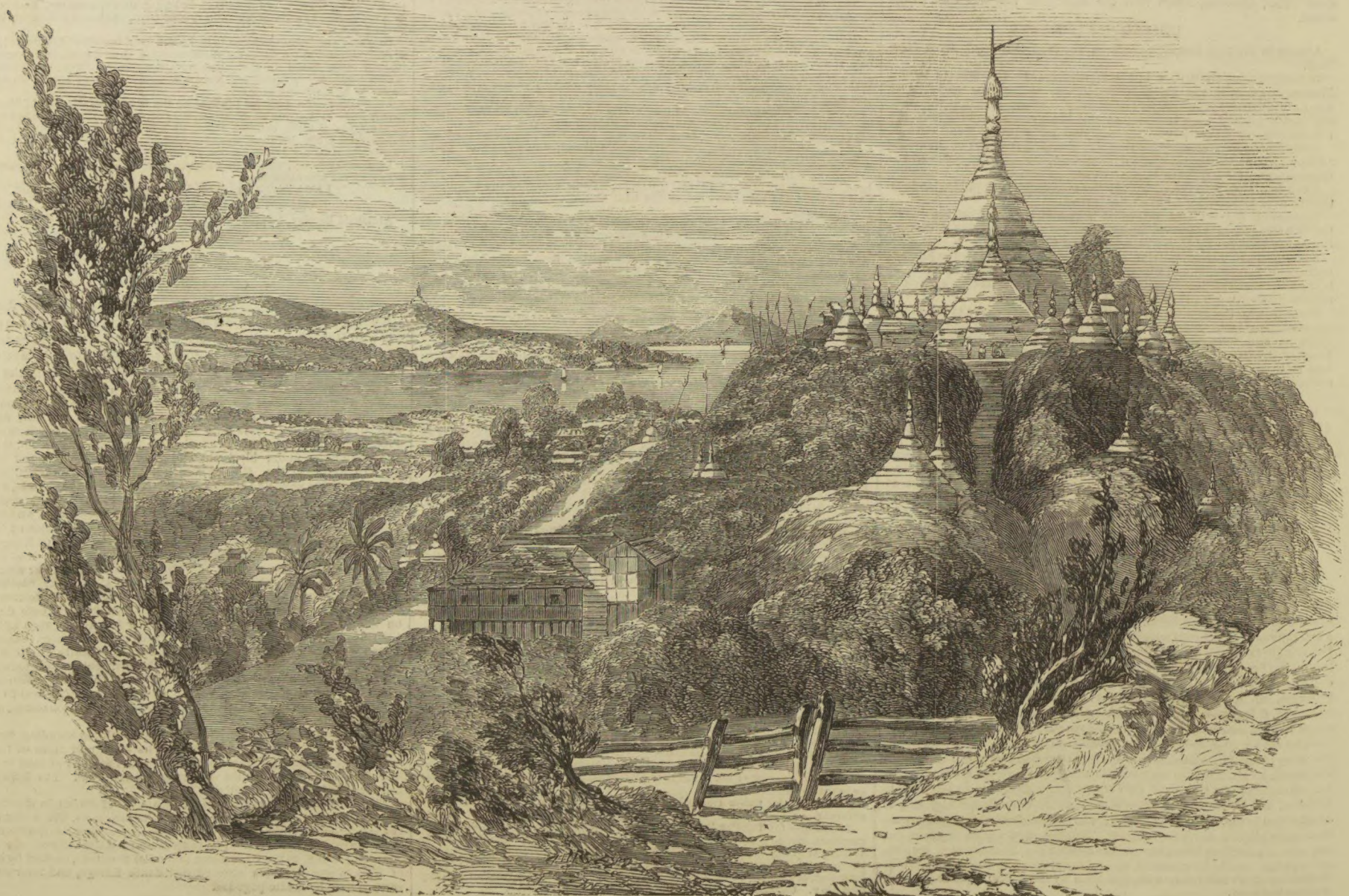
THE BURMESE WAR.



WAR STEAMER "HERMES." BURMESE KING'S SHIP. H.M.S. "FOX."
BURMESE STOCKADES.—VIEW TOWARDS RANGOON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



BURMESE WAR-BOAT.



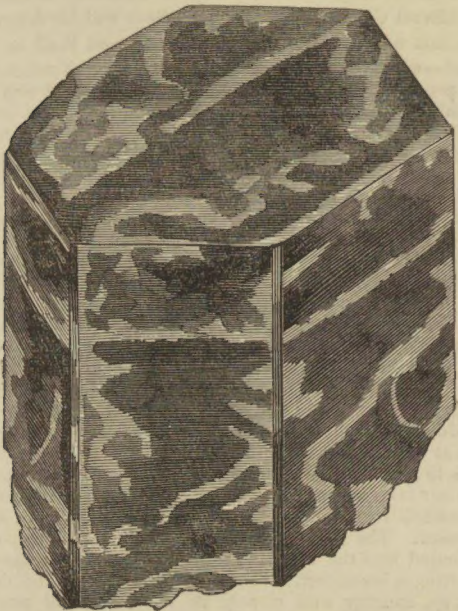
MOULMEIN — MARTABAN IN THE DISTANCE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

WE have received from a Correspondent the accompanying View of Post Relief, Winterberg Mountains, where are the graves of Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, Lieut. Carey, Lieut. Gordon, 74th Highlanders; Ensign Ricketts, 91st Regiment; and ten soldiers of the 74th and 91st Regiments, who fell in a desperate fight with the Kaffirs, on October 15 and November 6 last. On this occasion Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce was killed at the first volley on the 6th. The enemy was partially driven from his position, but, unfortunately, not without several other fatal casualties among the troops. Lieutenant Carey of the 74th, two sergeants, and two rank and file, were killed; and Lieutenant Gordon shot through both thighs (since dead), and eight men (all of the 74th Regiment), wounded. The details were given in our Journal of January 10.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—LECTURES ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ON Wednesday evening Professor Tennant gave a lecture on Gems and Ornamental stones, describing the physical characters of minerals, such as the crystalline form, fracture, hardness, lustre, colour, double refraction, electricity, and specific gravity. This latter character he strongly recommended persons to make themselves acquainted with, as a safe and easy mode of ascertaining the different species of polished gems, rather than the common and dangerous method of testing by a file; he having known several instances when valuable stones have been very seriously injured by the latter process—diamonds, for instance, having been broken in the direction of the cleavage planes. Mr. Tennant next described the crystalline forms of the diamond, and referred to the collection of minerals in the British Museum as containing one of the most complete series of natural crystals of the diamond at present known. He then



EXACT SIZE OF A LARGE EMERALD THE PROPERTY OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

described the Koh-i-noor diamond, celebrated for its size and well-known history: he stated that, upon examination, it proved that two of its largest faces are cleavage planes, which correspond to the faces of a regular octahedron; one of these faces has been but slightly polished. The Indians attach superstitious notions to the possession of the diamond, and value it much higher than Europeans do: he instanced the Nasuk diamond, now in the possession of the Marquis of Westminster, which was valued at £30,000, but only realised £7200. Mr. Hope's blue diamond was next mentioned as being unique, its colour being that of a sapphire, and the stone of a very large size. A collection of gems, the property of Mr. H. F. Thistlethwayte, No. 24, Class 1, he considered was the most complete he had seen, as exhibiting all the various species of gems in their natural and polished state. Mr. Tennant's own collection was then alluded to, No. 14. It contained the unique crystal of emerald deposited by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It was one of the finest stones in the Exhibition, weight 8 oz. 18 dwts. It is a six-sided prism, two inches in length, and measures across the three diameters, 2½, 2½, 1½. It has a small piece of quartz adhering, which, if detached, would probably reduce the weight three or four dwts. It is reported to have been brought to this country by Don Pedro, and was found at Muso, near Santa Fé de Bogota, in Granada. The beautiful colour of the emerald is supposed to be due to one or two per cent. of oxide of chrome; its composition being silica 68, alumina 15, glucina 12, with traces of lime, oxide of iron, and oxide of chrome. The emerald breaks readily at right angles to the axis of the prism. The Indians are well aware of this, and availed themselves of it in an emerald girdle of a Sikh chief, exhibited in the Indian collection; most of the emeralds being transverse sections, about a quarter of an inch thick, probably obtained by cleavage, the faces afterwards polished, but many retaining the original crystalline faces of the prism.

SCENE AT THE PARIS BOURSE.

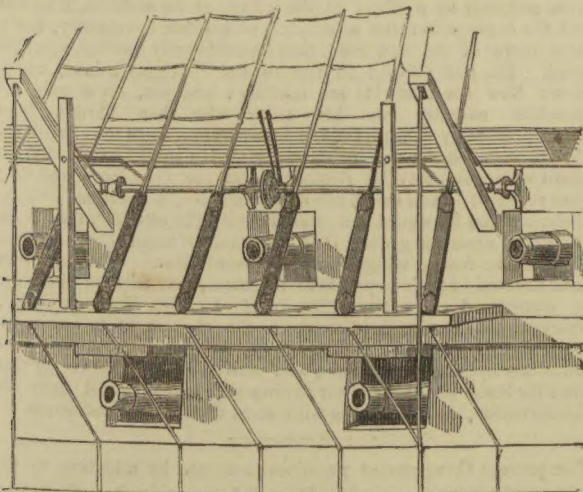
The financial decree of the Prince President, converting the Five per Cent. Rentes into Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, was recorded in our Journal of last week; and, in our late edition, was announced the satisfactory declaration of the Minister of Finance, that it is not the intention of the Government to compel any charitable institutions to accept the Four-and-a-Half for the Five per Cent. stock.

The accompanying illustration shows the great excitement outside the Bourse, in consequence of the above decree. The magnificent flight of steps leading to the Bourse was crowded with people; but as women were not admitted within the railings, they assembled in masses, eagerly awaiting the news, or the stockbrokers who occasionally came to receive orders.

The statues have just been placed upon their pedestals at the Bourse, and contributed to the picturesqueness of the above extraordinary scene.

LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.

The object of this invention, which has just been patented by W. S. Lacon, Esq., H.C.S., is to suspend boats at the sides or the stern of a vessel, so that, in



LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—FIG. 3.

case any sudden emergency, as the conflagration or foundering of a ship, her boats may be readily lowered and put to sea without the risk of the tackles or other contrivances which connect the boats to the vessel retarding the operations of lowering and floating them clear of her.

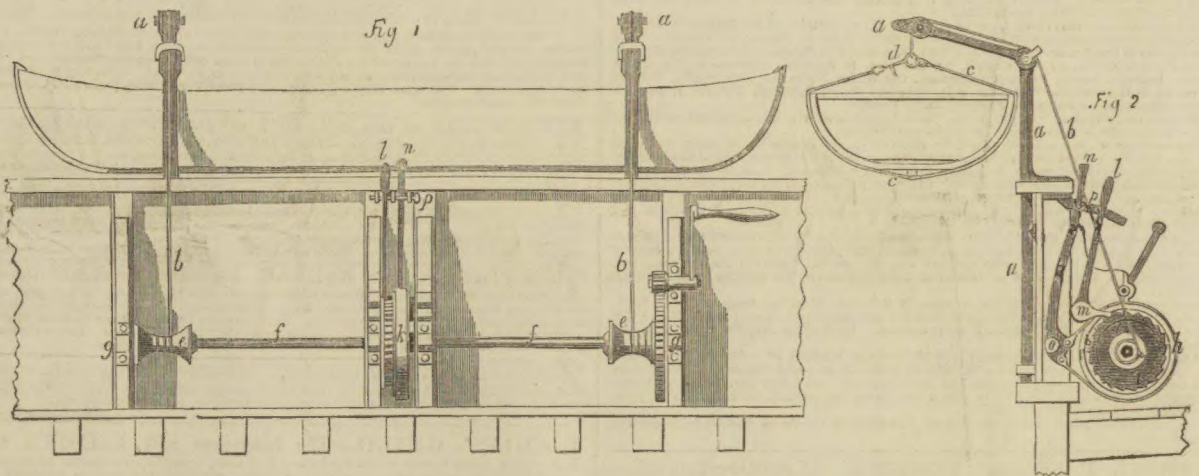
The manner in which the difficulties hitherto attendant on the lowering of ships' boats during tempests, on dark nights, and at periods of excitement and



THE KAFFIR WAR.—GRAVES OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS AT POST RELIEF, WINTERBERG MOUNTAINS.

danger, are overcome, is by suspending the boats from chains or ropes which pass over the davits of the ship, and thence down to a winch or windlass, round which they are wound, but are attached thereto in such a manner, that, when the winch is free to revolve, the ropes or chains will unshrink or disengage themselves from their attachment by their own weight. By this means the possibility

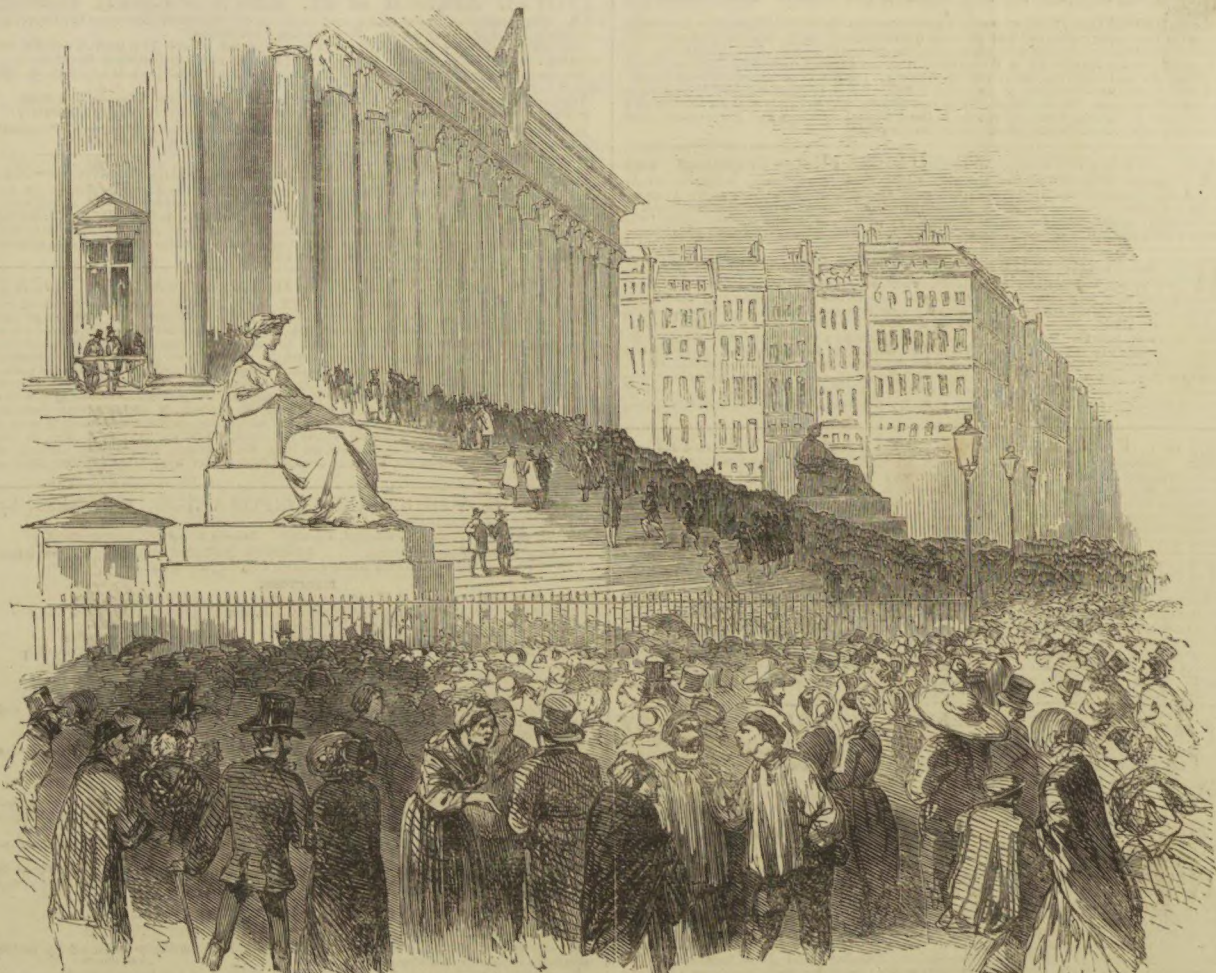
of the ship in its onward progress through a rough sea dragging forward a lowered boat and capsizing or swamping it, is prevented; the weight of the chains or ropes, to say nothing of the resistance of the boat, being sufficient to disconnect them from the winch, and thereby render the boat free of the ship. In the accompanying Engravings, Fig. 1 represents in side view a boat sus-



LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—FIGS. 1 AND 2.

ended, according to the improvement, from the davits at the side of a ship; and also the apparatus employed for lowering the boat into the water, as fitted to the deck of a ship. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same. In these figures, *a a* are two davits, or iron brackets, firmly secured to the bulwarks of the ship; and provided with sheaves, or friction-pulleys, over which the ropes or chains (*b b*) for supporting the boat pass.

Mr. Lacon prefers to raise the boat to its elevated position by the use of the ordinary tackle; and, when thus raised, he permanently retains the boat in the desired position by passing around it, near the head and the stern of the boat, two broad belts or straps (*c c*), composed of metal or plated rope, and having a ring attached at either end—the inner ring being for the purpose of forming a permanent attachment with the suspending chains, and the outer ring for allow-



CONVERSION OF THE FRENCH FIVE PER CENT. RENTES.—EXCITEMENT AT THE BOURSE.

first that will solicit his attention. The motion of Mr. Milner Gibson for the repeal of the Advertisement Duty, of the

Excise Duty upon Paper, and of the Stamp Duty upon newspapers, has been fixed for the 6th of April, and we trust that upon that occasion the friends of popular education will not be found absent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whatever his present opinions upon cheap corn and bread may be, is known to have such literary sympathies as to dispose him to give an earnest attention to the subject of a tax that can be proved to render literature dear and bad, and to prevent useful knowledge from being accessible to the people in their own homes. It therefore becomes a duty all the more urgent upon the friends of popular enlightenment to support Mr. Milner Gibson at the present time. It was of little or no use to moot the question while a statesman so obstinately prejudiced as Sir Charles Wood was the Financial Minister; but with Mr. Disraeli the case is different, as there appears to be in his mind no foregone conclusion upon the subject. Sir Charles Wood derived his only information—and that was erroneous—from Mr. McCulloch; but Mr. Disraeli has proved that he has studied the question for himself. It is not likely that these taxes will be repealed in the present expiring Parliament; but the members of this expiring Parliament who hope to have seats in the next will not forget, if they are wise, that their votes on this subject will be jealously watched.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The sojourn of the Court at Osborne was brought to a close on Saturday last, when her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, and attended by a numerous suite, left the Isle of Wight, and, crossing to Southampton in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, returned to town by a special train on the London and South Western Railway. The alteration in the usual route, *vid* Gosport, on this occasion, arose from the roughness of the water at Spithead. Her Majesty alighted at the Nine Elms station, and proceeded thence (escorted by a detachment of the 7th Hussars) to Buckingham Palace, where the Royal party arrived shortly before six o'clock.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated. In the afternoon the Earl of Derby had an audience of her Majesty.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. On the same day the Comtesse de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Princess de Joinville, visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took a drive, in an open carriage and four, through the parks, where her Majesty's presence was greeted by the populace with every demonstration of affectionate loyalty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen during the day, at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort attended the performance of the French plays.

On Wednesday her Majesty held her third Levee for the present season.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a levee on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and were received by the great officers of state.

His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau attended the levee.

The Queen wore a white silk train, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with silver bands and pink satin ribbons. The petticoat was of white satin and tulle, trimmed with pink satin ribbons and silver. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds, with a green wreath.

The diplomatic circle, which was very numerous, was first introduced. After some presentations had taken place, the general circle, among whom all the members of the new Ministry were observed, paid their respects to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Northumberland had an assembly on Saturday evening, at Northumberland House.

The Marchioness of Salisbury received a large circle of the aristocracy, after a grand banquet given by the noble Marquis, on Monday evening, in Arlington-street.

The Countess of Jersey had a "reception" on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion in Berkeley-square.

The Earl of Derby received the members of the Cabinet at dinner on Wednesday evening, in St. James's-square.

The Countess of Malmesbury had an assembly on Wednesday evening, in Whitehall-gardens. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord and Lady John Russell were present.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a grand dinner to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and a circle of forty guests, on Tuesday evening; and subsequently had a "reception," which was very numerous and fashionably attended.

We regret to announce the premature demise of the youthful Mrs. Kingscote, wife of Captain Kingscote, and daughter of Colonel Wyndham, who expired on Friday week at the Grove, Sussex. Mrs. Kingscote had only just completed her 22d year.

The Marquis of Chandos has been appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the room of Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alfred Mansell as Consul at Guernsey for his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Mr. John C. King, delegate from the colony of Victoria, was presented at the levee by the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington on Wednesday last, as the bearer of an address to her Majesty from the inhabitants of the colony of Victoria, expressive of their devoted loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and of their sincere thanks to her Majesty for the erection of their province into a separate colony of the British empire, under the Royal name of Victoria.

Mr. Stephens, chief superintendent of police at Birmingham, has been presented by the Austrian ambassador in London, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, with a magnificent gold snuff-box, marked with diamonds in *heurs de-lis*, and a diamond at each corner of the lid, the whole valued at £250, for his service in effecting the apprehension and conviction of Hill, the forger on the bank of Vienna. Mr. Minty, merchant of Liverpool, has been presented by his Excellency with a splendid diamond ring, for his services as interpreter; and Mr. G. Leadbitter, who was also instrumental in bringing Hill and a parson of the name of Molteni to justice, for forgeries on the Austrian Government, has been presented with a magnificent ring, an amethyst mounted with brilliants, in acknowledgment of his very efficient services.

The amount required for the salaries, &c. of the commissariat branch of the Treasury for the current year is £5162, against £5010 in the year just expiring. There is one principal clerk at £1000 a year; one chief clerk, £700; two senior clerks, £1340; four assistant clerks, £1163; five junior clerks, £759; and contingencies, £200. The salaries of the clerks annually increase to a certain amount.

Mr. Mather, the young Englishman who was cut down by an Austrian officer at Florence, was at Genoa on the 15th. The *Genoa Gazette* states that his face is marked with a large scar.

Accounts, by way of Bahia, have been received, very contradictory in many respects, that Mr. Boyd, late a member of the legislative council of New South Wales, has perished in a fray with the natives of one of the group of islands called the Solomons. His vessel, the *Wanderer*, in which he was returning from California to Sydney, is said to have been subsequently wrecked, but the details of this occurrence, like those of his alleged death, are so little consistent with each other as to throw very considerable doubts on the whole narrative. The rumour, however, had obtained considerable credence at Sydney.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.—An order has been issued from the General Post-office, declaring that—1. After 31st March, 1852, the undermentioned fifteen minor money-order offices will be raised to major money-order offices, and positively must amend their money-order lists of offices accordingly; and, at or after that date, pay orders issued at those offices on receipt of the corresponding notices direct from the office of issue:—Aberdeen, Glamorganshire; Baccup, Lancashire; Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire; Badleigh Salterton, Devonshire; Clevedon, Somersetshire; Darwen, Lancashire; Eccles, Lancashire; Haslingden, Lancashire; Heckmondwike, Yorkshire; Holmthorpe, Yorkshire; Hyde, Lancashire; Lytham, Lancashire; Newton, near Warrington, Lancashire; Odbury, Staffordshire; Shotley-bridge, Durham. 2. After the 31st March, 1852, the subjoined 13 major money-order offices will be reduced to minor money-order offices, and post-masters must be careful to correct their money-order lists accordingly, and, after that date, as required by the regulations, to pay no money-order issued at the offices, on less the corresponding advice shall have been received by them through the chief money-order office, London, with the stamp of that office affixed to the document:—Andover, Hampshire; Arrington, Cambridgeshire; Cambrone, Cornwall; Caxton, Cambridgeshire; Chumleigh, Devonshire; Ermebridge, Devonshire; Gerrard's-cross, Cambridgeshire; Leicester, Somersetshire; Marazion, Cornwall; Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire; Wheatley, Oxfordshire; Winchfield, Hampshire; Yealhampton, Devonshire.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—An important decision, affecting the future management of this college, has just been come to by the president and fellows. The demyships, which, up to this time, have been appointed to by the individual fellows in rotation, are now to be competed for by examination. It has been determined also to receive commoners for education, as at other colleges. These are both departures from the exact letter of the statutes, none of these early foundations being designed for general education; but it was wisely considered, that, as they have in other respects, for their own convenience, as for instance in regard to the residence of the fellows, relaxed their statutes, they should make some compensation by undertaking duties not originally belonging to them. The same step was taken about a year since by Corpus Christi College; so that now New College and All Souls stand alone in not receiving under-graduates beyond those who form part of their original foundation.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. J. Harris, from the inhabitants of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, on resigning the curacy; the Rev. J. Fisher, incumbent of Heapey, Lancashire, from friends; the Rev. H. A. Bowles, on his resigning the chapelry of Ripley, Surrey, from the inhabitants; the Rev. E. W. P. Davies, of Court-y-Gollen, from the ratepayers, on his retiring from the office of chairman of the Board of Guardians; the Rev. T. Martin, of Withybus, on his resigning the office of chairman of the Haverfordwest quarter-sessions; the Rev. M. Pugh, of Christ Church, Mostyn, Flintshire, from parishioners and friends; the Rev. E. F. T. Ribbons, assistant-curate, and head-master of the Grammar-school, Leek, from members of the congregation and other friends; the Rev. F. Swanton, of St. John, Winchester, from his parishioners.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Canonry:* The Ven. Archdeacon Thorpe, in Bristol Cathedral. *Colonial Canonries:* The Rev. E. Judge, the Ven. N. J. Merriman, the Rev. W. A. Newman, the Ven. T. E. Welby, the Rev. H. M. White, to be canons of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. *Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. G. Rooke, to Durham Cathedral. *Deanery Rural:* The Rev. J. Griffiths, to Emllyn, Cardigan. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. G. Childs to St. Dennis, Cornwall; the Rev. S. R. Hughes to Llanusgrug and Llanallgo, Anglesey; the Rev. R. T. Lowe to Lsa, Lincolnshire; the Rev. W. Williams to Masmynis and Llanynnis, Brecknockshire; the Rev. E. Edwards to Malwyd, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; the Rev. J. A. P. Linskill to Bicknor, Kent; the Rev. E. B. Heawood to Allington, Kent; the Rev. J. H. L. Cameron to Buckhorn, Weston, Dorset.

OXFORD.—In a Convocation held on Tuesday, a clause was added to the examination statute authorising the pro-proctors to assist the masters of the schools by their presence during their examinations in writing for the responses; and a decree was passed, by which the fees of the proctors' servants will be limited to about £10 per annum each. A Convocation will be held on Thursday, April 29, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Political Economy, in the room of Nassau William Senior, M.A., of Magdalen College, whose term has now expired.

CONSECRATION AT PRESTWICH.—On Thursday morning, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Margarets, Rooden Lane, a chapel of ease to the parish church of Prestwich. It will accommodate 500 persons. It has been built by subscription; the principal subscriber being Lord Wilton, who also gave the land for the church and churchyard.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Rev. R. Whiston has been officially informed, that the hearing of his appeal against the Dean and Chapter of Rochester is fixed for Monday, the 5th of April, at eleven o'clock, in Doctors' Commons.

ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT HEREFORD.—A commission has been issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed to the Chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. Canon Morgan, Rev. R. Lane Freer, and the Rev. John Venn, authorising them, under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, to inquire into and report upon several charges preferred against the Rev. Edward Thompson, D.D., the vicar of Kington, with Huntingdon, Brilley, and Michael Church annexed. The charges have been brought forward by several of the reverend gent-men's parishioners, and the commission has arranged that the inquiry shall be opened at Hereford in the beginning of April.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states by authority, "that the Rev. W. H. Bathurst has resigned the rectory of Barwick-in-Elmet, in consequence of some conscientious scruples, but that he will continue a member of the Church of England, and has no intention of joining any body of Dissenters."

The Bishop of Ripon preached the anniversary sermons at the parish church, Halifax, on Sunday last, when collections were made amounting to £60 on behalf of the Sunday-schools.

A beautiful window of stained glass has recently been erected in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Holme Unitram, to the memory of the late Mr. John Messenger, of Eastcott, near Skipton, who was a zealous promoter of the building of the church.

It is rumoured that the Rev. J. Watson, M.A., curate of Long Whalton, in the diocese of Peterborough, has seceded from the Church and joined the Church of Rome.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is reported that Lord Beaumont and his sister, the Hon. Miss Stapleton, have at length seceded from the Church of Rome, and become members of the Church of England. The event of Lord Beaumont's secession has been for some time deemed probable. Lady Beaumont is, as she has always been, a member of the Church of England. Her Ladyship is daughter to Lord Kilmaine. The Hon. Mr. Stapleton, brother to the noble Lord, seceded from the Church of Rome about fifteen months since.—*Bell's Messenger.*

"CURSING" A MAGISTRATE BY A CLERGYMAN.—A most extraordinary, novel, and exciting scene was witnessed at the Fardon station, on Saturday evening. When the five o'clock train from Norwich arrived there, the passengers were much surprised at seeing the Rev. Mr. Moore, the curate of the parish, standing in the passage of the station-house, dressed in his canonicals. It was, however, soon understood that he was waiting there to "curse" a neighbouring magistrate, who was expected by the train, and who had given him some presumed offence. When the individual above alluded to was giving up his ticket to the station-master, the rev. gentleman thus addressed him:—"I indict a curse upon this man. I curse you; I curse your wife; I curse your children; I curse all you have—may your children be fatherless and vagabonds, and beg their bread." &c. &c. and thus he went on until the "cursed man" drove off. We understand that the matter has been laid before the Bishop, and the rev. gentleman, in default of finding sureties to keep the peace, was committed on Sunday night to the Castle, by Edward Howes, Esq.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.—For some time past there has been in existence a religious sect under the direction of a man named Vintus, which not only entertains very peculiar doctrines, but pretends to possess the power of working miracles. The noted Rose Tamisier, who got up the pretended miracle of a bleeding picture in a village near Apt, was one of the initiated. The headquarters of the sect were at Tilly-sur-Seuilles, near Caen. Their goings on have for a length of time been a nuisance and a scandal. A few days ago the Prefect of the Calvados caused all the members of the sect to be arrested, and their papers and things used in worship to be seized. Amongst the persons captured are three priests under interdiction for misconduct, and two ladies, occupying a respectable position in society—the Countess d'A. and the Marquise de S.—*Galignani.*

A MORMON MIRACLE.—A boiler-maker, who was a Mormonite, met with an accident lately at Liverpool, from the nut of a screw which flew off while he was at work, and struck him on the eye with such force as to destroy the pupil. The man was recommended to go to Dr. Neill, the eminent oculist, at the Eye Institution, Mount-pleasant; but, being a good Mormon, he preferred going to the elders for the laying on of hands, &c., that his sight might be restored. The elders saw the difficulty, and consulted together, when one of them with a strong Yankee accent said, "Wall, have you employers?" "Yes," was the answer. "Wall, what did this tell you to do?" Answer—"They advised me to go to Dr. Neill." "Very well," said the elder, "Do you go to Dr. Neill, and whatever he does we will bless, and God will bless it too." The man accordingly went to Dr. Neill, but whether the pupil of his eye was restored or not, he got his vision in another way, and saw enough of Mormonism to leave it.

NEW APPLICATION OF VAPOUR BATHS.—A letter from Vienna, of the 18th, says:—"A discovery of the greatest importance to the agricultural districts has recently caused great sensation here. For the last two years an epidemic disease has decimated the horned cattle, and caused ruin to the breeders. The veterinary art was as powerless to arrest this malady as that of the physician to stop the progress of the cholera. Two premiums of 75,000 francs each, one offered by the Austrian and the other by the Russian Government, have hitherto remained unclaimed. At length, a Dr. Golewski, a native of Galicia, has come forward, having, it is said, discovered an infallible remedy in the application of vapour baths."

FIRE AT CROYDON.—On Wednesday morning an extensive fire broke out in Surrey-street, Croydon, by which the premises of the following persons were destroyed: viz. Mr. Burt, corn-factor; Mr. Neal, clog and pattern-maker; and Mr. Ringham, house-decorator. They were, however, all insured.

LOSS OF THE "AMAZON."—The commissioners appointed to conduct the official enquiry into the loss of the *Amazon* have just published their report, in which they furnish a condensed narrative of the chief occurrences connected with the catastrophe, and they sum up by stating that they are unable to account for the origin of the fire. The great loss of life which occurred they consider to have been owing to too great a desire of the superior officers to save their vessel, by prolonging their endeavours to subdue the flames, which soon became beyond control, instead of enforcing order and arrangement at the first with respect to the escape of the crew and passengers in the boats added to the mischievous effects of the engines upon which the boats rested, and to the impossibility of stopping the engines after the engine-room had been abandoned. They recommend that all seagoing steam-vessels carrying passengers should have fixed on board a force-pump, either connected or unconnected with the engine, which can be worked by hand when the steam is not up; and that in large vessels these means of subduing fire should be increased by the use of a donkey and additional fire-engines. They recommend other precautionary measures against fire. The report concludes with an acknowledgment, that the code of instructions issued by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company to the commanders is superior to any in use in the merchant service.

FOURTH GENERAL REPORT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have issued their fourth general report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The following comprises the main features of general interest in the document, the other parts referring solely to various plans for improved territorial arrangements:—

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England submit, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 26th section of the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 94, a report of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st of November now last past.

The commissioners in their last report adverted to the defalcation of their late treasurer and secretary. They have now to state, that, during the year which has since elapsed, they have received the legacy to which reference was then made, and also a sum of £250 remitted from abroad, in further diminution of the debt due to the commissioners.

The commissioners stated in their last report that they had taken preliminary steps for procuring the septennial return, contemplated by the Act 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 77, of the revenues of all the archbishoprics and bishoprics of England and Wales. This return, which includes the year 1850, has been since received, and has been laid before the House of Commons, in compliance with two addresses, dated respectively the 7th of June, 1850, and the 10th of February, 1851. (See Parliamentary Paper No. 400, of Session 1851.)

The necessity for these septennial returns in future has been superseded by the provisions contained in the Act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 94, which require that every Bishop thereafter appointed should receive the fixed annual income assigned to his see, without reference to the actual produce of its revenues.

The commissioners having taken into consideration the best mode of carrying out the last-mentioned provisions, have passed a scheme, which has since been ratified by an order of her Majesty in council (Appendix No. 1, No. 543, p. 51).

The provisions of that scheme apply to all Archbishops and Bishops; succeeding to their sees upon avoidances happening after the 1st of January, 1843, and take effect from the commencement of their respective incumbencies. With respect to any other Archbishop or Bishop, the commissioners are only empowered to regulate the income of his see, according to the provisions of the same act, upon the expression on his part of a willingness to accept a fixed annual income. The commissioners have received applications from several Bishops who are desirous of availing themselves of those provisions.

A considerable number of proposals have been made by the lessees of estates vested in the commissioners, either for the purchase of the reversions of or for the sale of the leasehold interest in such estates. As the circumstances to which these proposals relate are very different, the commissioners have not deemed it expedient to lay down any definite general rules, but, in considering them, have felt it to be their duty, in ordinary cases, to pay due regard to the recommendations in the report of the Committee of the House of Lords in the last session of Parliament in relation to this subject. It may be well here to observe, that the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 104, founded upon that report, which gave power to ecclesiastical corporations to sell to their lessees the reversion of, or to purchase the leasehold interest in, the estates belonging to such corporations, does not apply to that portion of church property which is vested in the commissioners.

The total number of benefices permanently augmented by the commissioners, up to the 1st of November last, amounted to 820, with an aggregate population of 2,281,599; and the sums now payable by the commissioners in augmentation of the incomes of these benefices, exclusive of the value of land and tithe rent-charge actually annexed in certain cases, amount in the aggregate to £44,744 per annum in perpetuity.

By the aid of benefactions from private sources, the commissioners have been enabled to form the districts enumerated in the Appendix No. 14, p. 69, under the Church Endowment Act (6 and 7 Vict., c. 37), by which an aggregate population of nearly 22,000 have been provided with pastoral superintendence.

The total number of districts constituted under that act, up to the 1st of Nov. last, amounted to 233, with an aggregate population of more than 826,000. Of these districts 158 having been provided with churches have become new parishes, under the 15th section of the act. The sums now payable by the commissioners in the endowment of these districts amount in the aggregate to 32,806 per annum, increasing from time to time, as churches are provided, to a maximum of £34,086.

It will be seen, therefore, that the permanent annual charge upon the commissioners common fund, in respect of augmented benefices and districts constituted under the Church Endowment Act, amounted on the 1st of November last to £77,550.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WHEATLEY, BART., C.B., G.C.H.

SIR HENRY WHEATLEY, of Hampton Court-green, Middlesex, for several years Privy Purse to King William IV. and Queen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. James's Palace, in the 74th year of his age. He was the third son of the late William Wheatley, Esq., of Lemsey House, Kent (High Sheriff of that county in 1769), by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Randall, Esq., of Charlton. At the age of eighteen he entered the 1st Foot Guards, and, in the campaign in Holland, served under the Duke of York, receiving a wound in the neck 19th September, 1798. In 1807 he was Aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Burrard; during the siege of Copenhagen, in 1808, participated in the victory of Vimeira; in 1810 accompanied the Guards to Cadiz, and in 1811 shared in the glory of Borsosa. After the accession of William IV., Sir Henry was given the rank of Major-General in Hanover, made Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and honoured with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. His official appointments he continued to hold under the present Sovereign, but in 1847 he resigned that of Privy Purse, and was then created a Baronet. Sir Henry married, February 13, 1806, Louisa, daughter of George Edward Hawkins, Esq., and had two sons, who both died young, and five daughters, three of whom survive.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON FORBES, K.C.H.

The death of Sir Charles Forbes occurred on the 22d inst., at his residence in Argyll-street, in the 74th year of his age.

This gentleman, Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order, and a Knight of the Crescent, entered the medical service of the Army in May, 1798, was appointed Staff Surgeon in 1808, and became deputy Inspector-General in 1813. Sir Charles accompanied the expedition to Ferrol in 1800, was in Egypt in 1801, was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago in 1803, and served through the whole of the Peninsular campaigns.

CAPTAIN SIR SAMUEL BROWN, R.N., K.H.

This gentleman, the eldest son of William Brown, Esq., of Borland, county Galloway, was born in 1776, and at an early age entered the Royal navy. In the *Assistance*, of 50 guns, he was present at the capture of the French frigate *Elisabeth*, and, when Second Lieutenant of the *Phoenix*, took part in the capture of the *Didon*, another French frigate. In the same ship he fought as First Lieutenant, in Sir Richard Strachan's action off Ferrol, and received for that service the war medal.

Sir Samuel was the inventor of chain cables, chain bridges, and piers of suspension. "Of the latter (we quote O'Byrne's 'Naval Biography') it may be sufficient to indicate, as standing monuments of his genius, the bridge across the river Tweed, which was commenced in 1819, and finished in 1820, and the Pier at Brighton."

In 1835 King William IV. gave him the third class of the Guelphic Order; and in 1838, her present Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1822, Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Home, Esq., W.S., which lady survives.

Sir Samuel's death occurred on the 13th inst., at his residence, Vanbrugh lodge, Blackheath.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.—The bill to abolish the property qualification for members of Parliament has been printed. It contains only one clause, which repeals the former acts, or parts of acts, relating to this point, providing also, that, by so doing, it shall not be construed to revive any former acts repealed by the above acts or parts of acts.

SUBSTITUTE FOR FUEL.—On Saturday evening there was a private view, at the Polytechnic Institution, of the "new fire," recently patented by Dr. Bachoffner and Mr. Defries. The process consists in substituting for coals in the ordinary grate thin laminae of indestructible metal, which, being acted upon by gas, instantly becomes red-hot, and exposes a large amount of radiating surface, securing a cheerful bright open fire. It is proposed to employ a non-carbonised gas, obtained from the decomposition of water, which has no unpleasant smell or injurious effect incident to the use of any other gas. There is a complete absence of smoke, dust, ashes, soot, and other annoyances which attend upon the present system of coal fires. It can be lighted at a moment's notice, and the material being indestructible, the only expense is that of the gas, which can be supplied at the cost of 1s. 6d. per 1000 feet. The advantages are manifold. The gas is not open to the usual objections entertained against its adoption in private residences. It is perfectly clean, gives a great heat, capable of being regulated to the greatest nicety, and consequently well adapted for culinary purposes. For this reason it will prove a great boon to invalids. From experiments which have been made, the saving is about 30 per cent. over that of a coal fire, the cost for a single one in a large-sized room being about 3d. per day. In a sanitary point, the benefit conferred will be immense; for, as is well known, the heat produced from the combustion of gas far exceeds that of any other material. We shall at once be relieved from the injurious effects of smoke, either from dwelling-houses, furnaces, or factories. There is no reason why the atmosphere of the metropolis and other densely crowded cities should not be rendered as clear and unobscured as that of the purest country district. It is the intention of the patentees to form a company to carry out this invention and to make application for an act of Parliament.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P.

THE career of Mr. Disraeli is the latest, and, all things considered, the most striking instance of the scope afforded to talent in the working of the British Constitution. Little more than twenty years have passed since Mr. Disraeli first commenced a public life, under circumstances that forbade the hope that he could ever reach great distinction. Scarcely fifteen years have passed since he first obtained a seat in the House of Commons; and, with the impetuosity which marked his earlier character, essayed at once to take captive the assembly by a high-flown style of eloquence. Perhaps there never occurred in that place a failure so utter and so hopeless as that which attended this maiden effort. Its consequences pursued Mr. Disraeli for years after; nor was he able for a considerable time to open his lips in debate, so keen was his recollection of the hootings and laughter which greeted his first speech. This occurred in the year 1837; yet, at the commencement of 1852, you find the perpetrator and victim of this *fiasco* elevated by his own talents alone to the highest post that can be enjoyed in the British Senate, that of Leader; and called by his Sovereign to her councils to fill the high and responsible office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The public life of Mr. Disraeli, though brief, has been so crowded with incidents, that we cannot hope to do more in this sketch than touch a few of the salient points. We shall, however, be enabled to indicate the main causes of his early failures, and of his subsequent success.

Mr. Disraeli, as probably all our readers already know, is the son of the late I. Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature" and other valuable works, which have had the most beneficial effect on the public mind. He was the son of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant. The subject of our Memoir was born in the year 1805; and those who remember him in childhood and youth speak of the vivacity, spirituality, and daring temperament, which promised that he would at least achieve something during his life. In a late speech to his constituents in Bucks, Mr. Disraeli, alluding to some of his earlier political follies, said that he had "sown his wild oats," and that he hoped he was none the worse for having done so. If we are to judge from the many records before us, the stock on hand must have been considerable, for the crop of follies was enormous.

After going through the present school routine, Mr. Disraeli was, we believe, for a short time placed in one of the large mercantile houses in the City; but, of course, more as an amateur than with any view to his adopting that class of pursuits. His destination was marked from the first. He commenced to wield his pen at a very early age; nor, as generally in such cases, were his effusions unworthy of publication. If we are not misinformed, some of the smaller and more fragmentary works published with his name attached in later years were reproductions, revised and pruned, of those boyish efforts.

Mr. Disraeli's first work gave promise of a most brilliant literary career. That a novel like "Vivian Grey" should have been written and produced at the age of twenty seems almost incredible. Amidst many extravagances, there is in it so much insight into character and motives; so much masterly satire; so new, fresh, and poetical an aspect is given to the commonplaces of society, that its author was at once hailed as a prodigy of genius. He became the "lion" of the hour; and there cannot be a doubt that the flattery he then received exercised an injurious influence on his character, causing much of the extravagance which marked the greater portion of his earlier career.

Our limits forbid our giving more than a mere enumeration of Mr. Disraeli's works. "Vivian Grey," which was written in London, was succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," an extraordinary attempt to develop the formation of the poetical character. Then came the second part of "Vivian Grey," closely followed by "The Young Duke," the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy," the "Revolutionary Epic," "Henrietta Temple" (published in November, 1836), "Venetia" (May, 1837), and "Alarcos," a tragedy, published in June, 1839. After these exertions, Mr. Disraeli rested in a great measure from literary labour. It was not until 1844 that he produced his "Coningsby," which was speedily followed by "The Sybil" and "Tancred." Besides these works of pure fiction, Mr. Disraeli has from time to time written some remarkable political pamphlets. Among these are the "Letters of Runnymede," originally published in the *Times*, and invariably attributed to Mr. Disraeli; a work exhibiting very remarkable views, which Mr. Disraeli has from time to time enforced in other ways. He has also published a new edition of his father's "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.," and his latest work was the "Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck," which has already gone through several editions.

Willingly would we have lingered longer over these literary works of Mr. Disraeli, many of which furnish a key to the inconsistencies of his political career; but our space does not allow of any such analysis. We now come to the chief incidents of Mr. Disraeli's life.

Soon after the publication of "Vivian Grey," its youthful author left England, and proceeded on a tour. It was while in Egypt that he wrote "Contarini Fleming." Returning from this first tour, he remained a short time in England, and then started afresh, proceeding to Spain, Greece, the Ionian Isles, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria, and again to Egypt. Here he planned and wrote "The Revolutionary Epic."

It was while in Egypt that he received intelligence of the great movement on Reform which then agitated England. He decided to return and take part in the struggle. The line he took was eccentric; yet there was something of prophetic foresight in it, of which he himself was scarcely conscious. The Whigs had carried the Reform Bill, and their majority was enormous. The Tories were, for the time, completely *hors de combat*; or, as their present leader then described them, "in a state of ignorant stupefaction," "haunted with nervous apprehension of that great bugbear, the People—that bewildering title under which a miserable minority contrive to coerce and plunder a nation." Looking at the Whigs as oligarchical tyrants, and the Tories as a spiritless party, Mr. Disraeli resolved to attach himself to the Radicals. It was more from antagonism to the Whigs, however, than from any admiration of the Radicals, that he sought this alliance. He thought that the downfall of the former was to be attained with more certainty through their agency than that of the Tories. He obtained letters of recommendation from Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, armed with which he went down and sought the suffrages of the electors of High Wycombe. This was in 1832. It appears, however, that in the interval between the granting of these letters and the election, the real character of Mr. Disraeli's Radicalism had transpired; and Mr. Hume

transferred his influence to that gentleman's rivals, who were returned by a small majority.

It was about this time that Mr. Disraeli published a singular pamphlet, entitled "What is He?" Earl Grey, hearing of the desire of young Disraeli to get into Parliament, had asked the question, "What is He?" to which our hero replied in some twenty pages of powerful and bitter attack upon the Whigs, couched in the spirit of his addresses to the electors of High Wycombe. This pamphlet, long since out of print, is quite a curiosity in its way.

Foiled at High Wycombe, Mr. Disraeli next contemplated an attack on Marylebone; but the expected election did not occur, and he did not renew the attempt. He still, however, stood before the public as one who had desired to ally himself with the Radical party. What, then, was their astonishment at finding him, in 1835, contesting Taunton with Mr. Labouchere on the Tory side! Of course, he did not succeed; but his apparent change of opinion, and the events of the contest, gave rise to some excitement at the time, in which Mr. Disraeli played the principal part. In a speech at Taunton he had violently attacked O'Connell, calling him an "incendiary," a "traitor," a "liar in action and in thought," and using other epithets of the same gross kind. To this Mr. O'Connell replied *more suo*, tearing off Mr. Disraeli's Tory and Radical disguises, and covering him with abuse of the order in which he so well knew how to indulge when addressing a Dublin mob. It was in this speech that O'Connell hazarded his celebrated guess that "Disraeli was the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who atoned for his crimes on the cross," a sarcasm which drove its victim to seek "satisfaction" from O'Connell's sons. They declined, and Mr. Disraeli was obliged to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. He revenged himself, however, in a long letter to Mr. O'Connell, in which he overpowered him with



THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P.
FROM AN ENGRAVING JUST PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. COLNAGHI.

censure, and at the same time vindicated his own consistency. His great point of difference with Mr. O'Connell he proclaimed to be Repeal of the Union, his agitation for which would make it impossible for them to co-operate. In defending his own consistency, the point he mainly relied on was that we have already referred to—that his Radicalism was only antagonism to the Whigs, and that his Toryism was now no inconsistency. He wound up his letter by a promise that he and O'Connell would "meet at Philippi," where he would "inflict upon him castigation for his lavish insults."

During the two following years Mr. Disraeli's name was constantly before the public. He became a mark for the Whig writers; nor was he at all slow to reply to them. During this interval he wrote the "Runnymede Letters," and published his "Vindication of the English Constitution."

At length, towards the close of the year 1837, Mr. Disraeli was returned to the House of Commons, as representative of the borough of Maidstone. His literary reputation had at one time stood so high, and his late self-exhibitions had rendered his name so notorious, that the utmost curiosity was felt to see how this unscrupulous satirist of the follies and weaknesses of others would conduct himself in Parliament. He very speedily furnished his innumerable enemies and detractors with the most agreeable materials for their criticisms and censures. His "maiden" speech had none of the modesty of maidhood; couched in the hyperbolic language of many of his earlier works and later political effusions, the style was utterly unsuited to an assembly essentially utilitarian. The manner of the speaker exaggerated the faults of his more recent proceedings, that convulsions of laughter followed almost every sentence. For nearly half an hour not a word could be heard; and it was only at the very close of the speech, when the speaker was almost frantic with rage at the rude and unseemly interruptions he experienced, that he at last succeeded in impressing the ears of the reporters with the concluding words:—"I have begun," he said, "several times, many things, and have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me!" It was not very long before this prophecy was signally fulfilled.

This terrible *fiasco* seems to have taught Mr. Disraeli a lesson. For a long time his voice was not heard, nor did his pen plunge him in fresh difficulties. When next he addressed the House of Commons—and, at a guess, we should say he scarcely opened his lips for a year or more—a marked change had taken place. There was no more exaggeration or bombastic inflation of style, nor any of that presumptuous manner which, at his first essay, had so provoked the House. In 1839 he first displayed the fruits of his self-training and discipline, in an admirable speech on the case of the Chartists, whose political movements he attri-

buted to their deep sense of social wrong. In 1840 and 1841, speeches he made on the case of Lovett and Collins, and on the education and copyright questions, gained great approbation, and the House began to perceive that their first judgment had been somewhat too conclusive.

He had for some time become identified with the ardent young men who were known as the "Young England" party. Small as this party was, its members were men of talent. There were Lord John Manners, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Augustus Stafford, Mr. Hope, and some others; and it was no small proof of growing influence that Mr. Disraeli should by common consent have been regarded as their leader. It was of much service to him to be thus associated, because responsibility habituated him to a still more severe discipline of his powers. He gained much applause, too, by his elaborate speech on our consular establishments in 1842; and during that year and 1843 he was a frequent speaker in general defence of the Ministers, although taking higher ground than that assumed by the habitual supporters of Sir Robert Peel.

In 1844 it was that he first reached the vantage-ground from which he at last sprang into power. It was then that he commenced those attacks on Sir Robert Peel, continued through 1845 and up to the middle of 1846, which accelerated the downfall of that statesman, and established his assailant as the most powerful wielder of the weapon of sarcasm that the time had produced. According to their political tendencies, men will applaud or condemn the views and imputations put forth in those masterly speeches; but no man in his senses will deny—still less those whose good fortune it was to hear them—that they were the most remarkable oratorical efforts of the contemporary period. That they were personal to the last degree, that they were sometimes disfigured by a virulence almost intolerable, that the license of Parliamentary warfare was stretched to its limits, that they took a low and

a party view of the public services of a great man, who was offering himself up as a sacrifice to avert a civil strife between classes—all these propositions are self-evident. But as to their masterly power, their keen wit, their withering sarcasm, there cannot be a second opinion. And, in justice to Mr. Disraeli, it must be added, that the later and the more severe of these speeches were delivered after Sir Robert Peel had openly defied his late followers, had challenged to a combat *à l'outrance* the party of which, conjointly with Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Disraeli was now the chosen leader. The laws of party warfare allow great license. In such extreme cases as that of the sudden adoption of Free Trade by Sir Robert Peel, in 1845-46, and as long as we have "party" in this country, we must expect these ebullitions of its feelings. It is to the honour and credit of Mr. Disraeli, that, from the hour of Sir R. Peel's downfall, he never uttered a disrespectful word in his regard.

The accession of the Whigs placed Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli on the Opposition side of the House, but scarcely in opposition. The lamented death of Lord George Bentinck left to his friend the leadership of the party; not, however, the undisputed leadership, for there were men in the Tory ranks who could not and never would distinguish Parliamentary genius, and who thought that they could better guide than he, with their antediluvian official standing and their worn-out principles. Time, however, solved the difficulty. A miraculous change had come over Mr. Disraeli of late years. All his youthful vanity and presumption had passed away; he took the leadership of the Opposition as naturally as if he had been unanimously elected thereto, and long trained in party strife. Lord J. Russell soon perceived the kind of man he had to deal with, and almost immediately treated with him on the footing of an equal. Mr. Disraeli at once proclaimed to his party the impossibility of attempting a pure reaction; he taught them a more cunning mode of winning. Into these matters it is not our province to enter, further than to say that between the beginning of 1849 and the commencement of 1851 he had by his system of tactics so rallied his party and propitiated the House, as to have reduced the Whig majority, on the question of "justice to agriculture," from 140 in the present year to 14 in the latter. Then comes the resignation of the

Whigs, the unavailing attempt of the Tories to arrange terms and offices among themselves, and the restoration of Lord John Russell to power. In the autumn of 1851 Mr. Disraeli received the formal support of some of the most influential of the county members on his own side to his new scheme of "compensation." On the assembling of Parliament in 1852 (we need scarcely recall the fact to our readers) the Whigs again resigned; Lord Derby formed a Ministry, and Mr. Disraeli received the well-earned reward of his great services to his party. He was honoured by his Sovereign with a seat in the Privy Council, and was nominated to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the Leadership of the House of Commons. Such an instance of rapid rise is unparalleled. It was not until 1844 that Mr. Disraeli began to make his power felt in the House. In less than eight years he had received the highest honours that House can bestow; and he was further gratified by the spontaneous tribute of Lord John Russell (a first-rate judge), that his talents and services fully entitle him to the office he holds.

In the foregoing sketch we have omitted to mention that Mr. Disraeli was returned for Shrewsbury from 1841 to 1847; that in 1839 he married the widow of Wyndham Lewis, the former member for Maidstone; that on the death (in 1848) of his father, Mr. I. Disraeli, he succeeded to the family estate at Bradenham, in Bucks; and that in 1847 he was elected for that county, which he continues to represent.

The "Disraeli the younger" of 1837, and the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., P.C., and Chancellor of the Exchequer, are two different persons. The former was a vain, presumptuous, forward egotist, but crammed with talent to the gorge. The latter is a matured, steady-going Parliamentary leader and Minister, who has effaced from the public memory the "Disraeli the younger" of 1837 as completely as if he had drunk of St. Leon's elixir. Mr. Disraeli is a very Proteus. He shook off the troublesome and somewhat ridiculous disguise of his earlier years, and became, from 1839 to 1844, a modest, painstaking pupil; from 1844 to 1846 he suddenly burst out as a perfectly polished and powerful debater, who for a brief period ruled the House of Commons with a power not granted even to the burning eloquence of a Sheil; from 1846 to 1852 he as gracefully and easily assumed the functions of leader of Opposition, conducting his party with a firmness, dignity, and courtesy that won involuntary respect, and we now find him as naturally and as ably fulfilling the still more arduous and responsible duties of a Minister of the Crown and manager of the House of Commons. Whatever may be the political or party predilections of the reader, he will at once admit that such a man is entitled for his abilities to the respect and admiration even of his opponents. It is in this spirit that we have put together the foregoing facts, as a just tribute to the genius of a man who has achieved such distinction in the literary and political world.

GREAT GRIMSBY DOCKS.

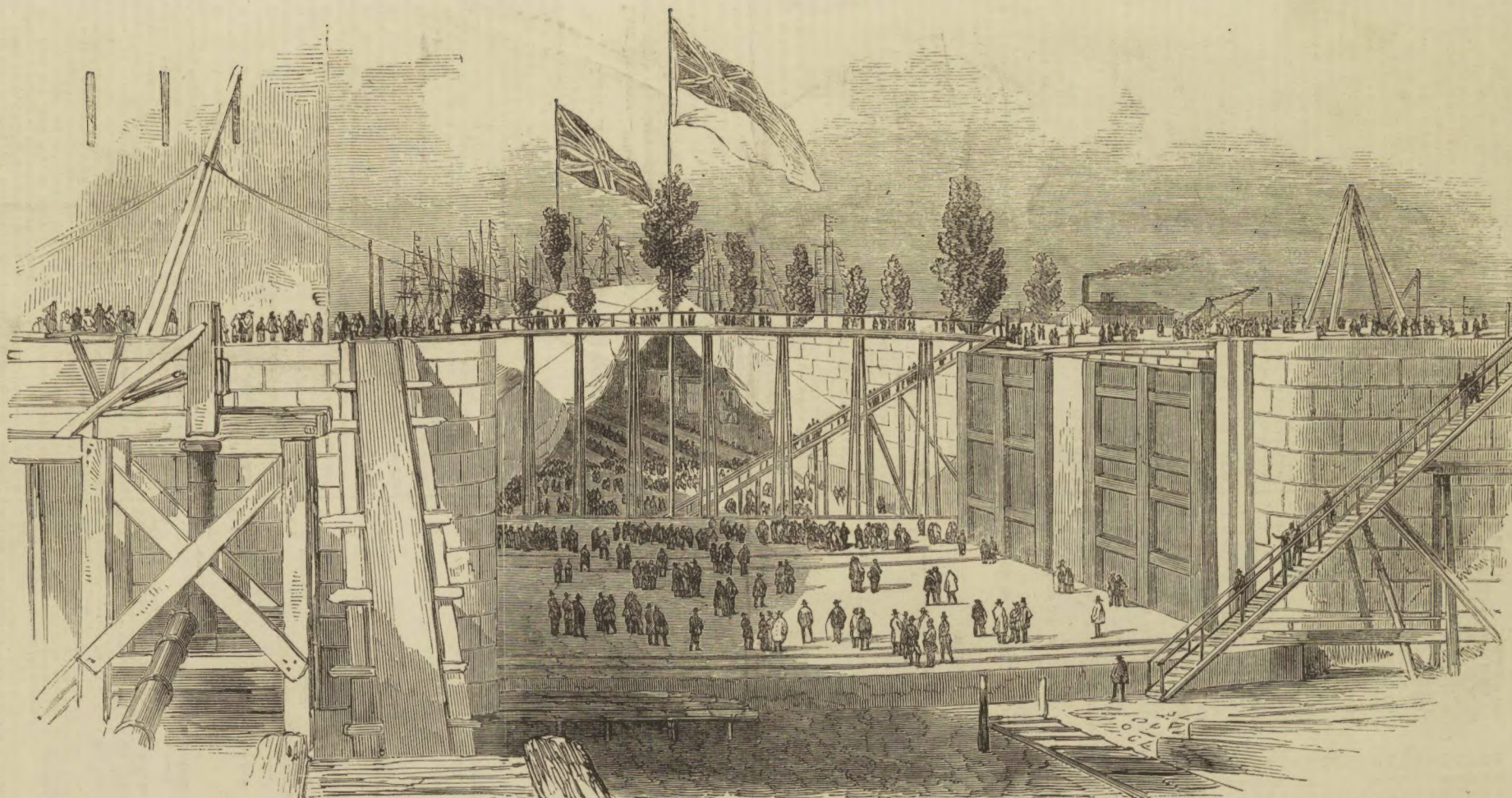
Six years have now elapsed since a far-seeing mercantile company fastened upon the spot which the sagacity of the old roving sea-kings chose to give them the command of the Humber; and there they commenced planting, in defiance of all natural obstacles, a new commercial city, to become the great *entrepôt* of the trade between western and northern and eastern Europe.

The initial works are now approaching completion. The company have pushed out into the domain of the rolling waters, and amid the treacherous mud they have raised massive superstructures, and thus added nearly 140 acres of solid land to the occupation of man; and there, by the happy union of science, capital, and labour, has been founded the finest harbour on the eastern coast of England.

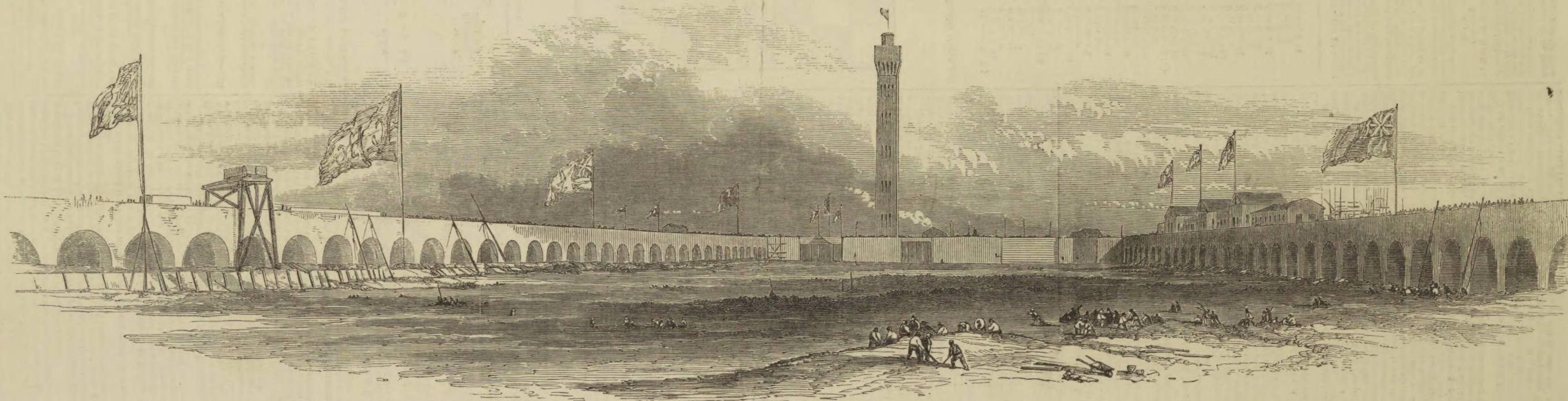
The new Docks, when completed, will present a striking example of the advantage to be derived from a union of railways, docks, and warehouses, executed under one complete plan, and worked under one management. Grimsby, at the mouth of the Humber, five miles from its confluence with the sea, has in front a deep roadstead with excellent anchorage in blue clay, protected from the ocean by the promontory of Spurn Point. Great Grimsby Roads afford the only refuge between the Thames and the Firth of Forth. The Old Dock was purchased by the Manchester and Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company, when they decided on their "Water Terminus." It has an entrance-lock of 150 feet in length and 37 feet in width, with 18 feet on its sill at high tide. In 1845 they obtained an act for the new dock; the first stone was laid by Prince Albert on 18th April, 1849; and the very interesting celebration of this event was represented in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 367.

The entrance tidal basin has an area of 15 acres: its depth at low spring tides is 9 feet; low neaps, 12½; high springs, 27½; high neaps, 24½; at landing slip within the tidal basin the largest steamers can lie to safely at any time of tide. The Dock is entered from its tidal basin by two locks of massive masonry, with double gates for ebb and flood tides. The larger lock, constructed (by arrangement with Government) to admit the largest war-steamers, is in length between gates 200 feet; breadth from wall to wall, 70; depth on sill at low spring, 7 feet; neaps, 10½; high springs, 25½; high neaps, 22½; at half-tide the average depth on sill, 16 to 17 feet; at three-quarters tide, 20 to 22 feet. The small or second lock is for general purposes, and is in length between gates 300 feet, breadth from wall to wall 45, and its sill being 9 inches below the large lock, it will have at half-tide a depth of water of 17 to 18 feet, and at three-quarter tide from 21 to 22 feet. The Dock has a water area of upwards of 25 acres, including timber pond at the upper end, and it will never contain a less depth of pure fresh water than 25 feet at its entrance, shoaling gradually to 20 feet at the timber pond; the general depth will be two feet more.

In constructing these works, 135 acres have been reclaimed; wharves or quays extend 3600 feet in length, quays to be traversed by railways from the main lines and into sheds and warehouses. Sheds are close to the quays 750 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth, affording a covered



BANQUET IN THE LOCK-PIT, GREAT GRIMSBY NEW DOCK.



GREAT GRIMSBY NEW DOCK

area of 4000 feet, and a vaulted warehouse 150 feet square for free and bonded goods. All the machinery and the accessories are on the newest and most perfect principles, and the arrangements for passenger traffic and light or perishable merchandise are on an equally complete scale; the railway extending to the edge of a low water landing stage in the outer tidal-basin, where a station is built provided with accommodation for passengers, who, without leaving the cover of the station, may be carried by trains in attendance, as goods also may, to any part of England or Scotland. The extent of the work is best seen from a brick tower, now in course of erection, 300 feet in height.

A communication is open to London, through Louth, Boston, and Peterborough, through Market Rasen to Lincoln, and, by the Midland Railway, with Nottingham and Derby, and the Great Northern Railway to Boston, through Gainsborough to Retford, where it communicates through the Great Northern with Doncaster and York, from Retford to Worksop, into Sheffield, where the Midland and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways afford communication with Leeds, and all the Yorkshire clothing districts. The parent line completes a communication between Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and all the hardware, iron, pottery, and cotton districts.

The works have been carried out from the beginning by Mr. Rendel, engineer-in-chief; Mr. Adam Smith, the resident engineer; and, for the last three years, by Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, the contractors. The works are brought so nearly to a state of completion, that the piles of the cofferdam, which interpose between the lock-gates and the sea, only require to be removed to give access to the Dock.

To celebrate this important epoch in the history of the undertaking, the spirited contractors, Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, gave on Thursday week, the 18th, a magnificent banquet, for the second and last time on which the lock-pit can be so occupied. The works and the shipping in the Old Dock were decked in their gayest colours. In the lock-pit a large marquee was erected, for the dining of more than 300 persons, for whom a sumptuous entertainment was provided by Mr. Longhurst, of the Yarborough Arms. Special trains were arranged to leave London and Manchester at 8 a.m., and to return in the evening, at the cost of the hospitable entertainers. The whole place was on the *qui vive* on the occasion. The London train reached Grimsby about half-past twelve, and the Manchester a little before one.

Soon after two o'clock the Earl of Yarborough took the chair, supported by the Earl of Powis, Lord A. Paget, M.P., John Parker, Esq., M.P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., E. Heneage, Esq., M.P., the Hon. Mr. Melville, J. M. Readell, Esq., Mr. Adam Smith, and the following directors:—Messrs. John Chapman, C. Geach, M.P., S. Peto, M.P., W. Hutton, C. Gamble, W. H. Lees, S. Brook, C. F. Younge, T. R. Barker, and T. Greig. Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Wright were vice-presidents.

The cloth having been withdrawn, the "Health of her Majesty" was drunk with loud cheers.

The noble chairman, in proposing the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, adverted to the speech made by the Prince when he laid the first stone of the Docks, and his Lordship hoped that some day his Royal Highness might persuade

her Majesty to come with the Royal yacht to see these Docks after they were opened. (Cheers.) He thought it would be a very convenient way for her Majesty to go to Scotland, if the yacht were sent down to Grimsby, and at her Majesty coming down by the Great Northern, might embark at this Dock. (Cheers.) In no part of her dominions would her Majesty receive a more cordial welcome than in Lincolnshire. (Cheers.)

The chairman next gave the "Health of the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family." The vice-chairman gave the "Army and Navy." Lord A. Paget replying for the army, and Admiral Milner for the navy. Mr. W. Hutton gave the "Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," and Mr. Hutchings gave the "Directors of the Railway with which these Docks were connected."

Lord Yarborough returned thanks for the latter toast, assuring the contractors that his colleagues and himself could not sufficiently express their thanks for the zeal and ability with which the works had been conducted. (Cheers.) His Lordship then glanced at the difficulties of the works. They had rescued 140 acres from the sea. It was six years since the first pile was driven, and 60,000 trees had been used in the works. If those trees were set apart at the usual distance at which trees of such size could grow, they would occupy 2000 acres. Among those trees were the largest oaks they could find. They could not find in England oaks large enough to make the great lock gates, and had to send to the Black Forest of Germany for them. If they considered that in an hour's time they should be twenty-five feet below high water mark, they would understand that to keep out the water had been a source of no small labour and anxiety. They had seen to-day the masonry erected upon four-and-a-half acres; and the tower of brick-work, with the water in the tank, would weigh 6000 tons. These things tended to make Englishmen proud that in this country such stupendous works could be carried out, without being under the control or asking the aid of the Government. (Cheers.) His Lordship concluded by expressing the thanks of the board to the contractors, Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, and the gratification at the successful conduct of the works. They might congratulate themselves, also, on the choice of their engineer, Mr. Rendel—(Cheers)—and of their resident engineer, Mr. Adam Smith—(Cheers)—as well as on the punctuality, perseverance, and indomitable energy of the contractors. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peto, M.P., said, that to carry out such great works as those around them, they needed genius to design, and practical talent to execute. He knew that the engineer-in-chief and the resident engineer, having brought these works to a conclusion, were most anxious to see them prosper. They were within four hours of London and Manchester, and thirty-six hours of Hamburg, to reach which at this moment, by Ostend and railway, required forty-four hours. To Dresden and Berlin, by this route, they might reduce the time to seventy hours. The railways in connexion with these docks must afford to the principal towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire the facility of through booking to the north and east of Europe. If this were carried out, he believed the prosperity of the undertaking would be ensured. (Cheers.) He gave the "Health of Mr. Rendel, engineer-in-chief, and of Mr. Adam Smith, the resident engineer." (Cheers.)

Mr. Rendel returned thanks, and in the course of his address observed that the works above ground were only one-tenth of those buried in the mud.

T. R. Barker, Esq., gave the "Health of John Fowler, Esq., engineer-in-chief of the railway"—(Cheers)—who was unavoidably absent.

The Hon. Mr. Melville gave the "Health of Mr. Hennessy, member for Grimsby," to which Mr. Hennessy replied.

J. Chapman, Esq., gave the "Members for the borough of Sheffield." (Cheers.)

Mr. Parker returned thanks. Mr. Reebuck, who was loudly called for, and much cheered, also thanked the company in an eloquent speech, ably characterising the scientific skill of the Dock works.

Mr. Rendel then proposed the health of Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, which was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. Hutchings returned thanks, and stated several interesting facts as to the materials used in the works.

The Earl of Powis then gave the "Health of the noble Chairman," to which Lord Yarborough responded, giving "the Mayor and Corporation of Grimsby."

Mr. Greig then gave "the Officers of the Company," which was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Alport; and the proceedings closed, about half-past six, with the toast of "the Press," proposed by Mr. Geach, M.P.

The entertainment was provided by Mr. Longhurst, of the Yarborough Arms, and not by Messrs. Archer and Holt, as stated in our Journal of last week.

The water was let into the Dock on Tuesday morning, at half-past five, and the first boat was launched (for the resident engineers' accommodation) at eleven o'clock. The Dock gates answered far exceeding all anticipations, as they are in a technical sense waterproof.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LAW REFORM.—The supplement to the appendix to the first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the process, practice, and system of pleading in the Court of Chancery has been printed this week. It contains the evidence of the Hon. Dudley Field, one of the commissioners on practice and pleadings, by whom the New York code of procedure was framed, and also the letters of several United States judges to that gentleman, giving the result of their observations on the practical operation of the blended system of law and equity practised in the American Republic. One of the judges (the Hon. L. H. Sanford) mentions the following equity cases, which it had become his duty to try with a jury:—

In one case, *B. versus G. and E. M. S.*, the complaint stated a very lucrative partnership in the main act of gold pawns, which, in plaintiff's absence, and in direct violation of the copartnership articles, defendants dissolved and excluded plaintiff from the concern. He prayed an injunction, a receiver, an account, and division of assets, and his damages by reason of the dissolution. The injunction was granted *ex parte*. Then came a motion to dissolve, and a cross motion for a receiver. The former was denied, and the receiver was appointed. Meanwhile defendants answered, justifying the dissolution by alleged misconduct, &c. of the plaintiff, for which they claimed damages, and submitting to an account, &c. A judgment in part was entered by consent, directing the regular accounts to be taken, and a division made of the assets on hand. Both of these were done, and a report made and confirmed. The cause was then tried before a jury, on the issues as to the dissolution and its causes, and the counter claims for damages. The trial occupied a week, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for 7500 dollars damages. This enabled the Court to give a final judgment, winding up the whole controversy. You will observe, that, under the old system, besides the Chancery suit for the account, a suit at law for the damages would have been indispensable.

LIBERTY IN THE "MODEL REPUBLIC."—In the latter part of last week, William Houston complained to the magistrate at the Thames Police-court, that he, a free-born British subject, had been sold into slavery by a sea captain, with whom he engaged as a steward for wages. Having exhibited his register ticket as a seaman, he stated that he was born in Gibraltar in 1810. His father was a native of St. Domingo, and his mother a London woman. About thirteen years ago he shipped in the *Broad Arrow*, at Liverpool, as steward, for 25 dollars a month. On the arrival of the ship at New Orleans, the vessel was sold, and the captain, Joseph M. Coy, sold him to an American, by whom he was taken to a place called Tripico, in St. Matthew county, where he remained in bondage five years. His owner having learned that measures were about being taken for his liberation, put him in irons, and sent him back to New Orleans, where he was again sold to the keeper of a public house. He was next transferred to Henry Lynch, an Irishman, who hired him out to a Captain Willis, by whom he was engaged to serve as a drummer in the army under General Taylor. He remained with the army for two years, and received a sabre wound in the head at the battle of Monterey, and a shot in the right leg at Buena Vista. When cured of his wounds, he was again sold to a boarding-house keeper in New Orleans, who would not detain him as a slave when he discovered that he was a British subject, but put him in gaol, and sold him for the purchase-money. Upon the expiration of fourteen months he was sold to another Irishman named Gordon, in New Orleans, and the purchase-money was applied towards the expenses of his maintenance while in gaol. A lawyer named Howard, of Baker-street, New Orleans, then became his purchaser, who soon afterwards transferred him, for a consideration, to Mr. Barber, a Scotchman, of Natchez. This person sold him to a Mr. Lapierre, through whom he was enabled to communicate with Mr. Mayhew, the British Consul, who ultimately sent him to Liverpool, on board the ship *Ann Doherty* and on the 1st of January he arrived at that port. He left Liverpool about the 13th inst., and walked up to London, where he arrived in the early part of last week. The magistrate having ascertained that the captain who had first wronged him was not in his jurisdiction, and that complainant had no idea where he was, could give him no redress.

THE CLAYCOSS COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—At the 1st Derby Assizes, the widow of the late John Blake, Esq., obtained a verdict for £400 damages for the death of her husband, occasioned by a collision near Claycross in May last. The company have since succeeded in obtaining a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the judge. The case was to have been tried again at the present assizes, but a compromise has been effected on the following terms:—The Midland Company to pay Mrs. Blake the sum of £2500, and each party to bear their own costs of the legal proceedings. It is stated that Mrs. Meynel, the widow of J. G. Meynel, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Derby, who was killed by the same collision, has accepted from the company the sum of £2000 in liquidation of all claims against them for the death of her husband.

On Saturday last, in the Marylebone County Court, before Mr. Amos and a jury, a Mr. Cumberbuck brought an action against a cab proprietor, named Bowtell, to recover the value of a box, estimated at £6, which formed part of his luggage when he engaged the cab at the Paddington station, but which was not deposited with the other articles when he arrived at Hoxton. It was contended for the defendant, that, as cab proprietors only undertook to convey passengers, they were not liable for luggage which was taken gratuitously. The judge said it was evident that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, but left it to the jury to determine the value of the missing article. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £3.

On Tuesday, a Mr. Joseph Tennyson, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, residing in Broughton-place, Hackney-road, was ordered by the magistrates at Worship-street Police-office to find substantial bail for his good behaviour for the next three months, in consequence of having attempted, while in a state of great intoxication, to stab police-constable Arnold, who at the time was endeavouring to prevent him stabbing his wife in his surgery, on the previous day. The required sureties having been procured, the accused was liberated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MOSES.—It is certainly essential to the excellence of a problem, that it cannot be solved in less than the given number of moves; and, notwithstanding your "repeated" solution, we are of opinion that neither 423 nor 426 can be accomplished in less than 42 moves. It is obvious at the first glance that White must win. R P 3. of Manchester—Prob on 421 is an error as it is impossible. If you will examine the diagram again, it will be evident to you that Black can gain nothing by 1. R takes P. 2. R takes Kt (ch); as White has simply to reply 3. Kt takes R, and gives Mate next move. **TYRO MODESTUS.**—You must favour us with the name of the author. H C S. Liverpool.—It is not customary in this country to warn an adversary of his Queen's danger by saying "Check to your Queen." **A SUBSCRIBER.**—The book of the Tournament Games, we understand, is now ready for delivery, and the copies to subscribers will, no doubt, be duly transmitted. **DELON.**—Send your communication early in the week. **AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.**—1. The Chess-player's Chronicle is published monthly, at the office, 21, King William-street, Charter-cross. 2. Jaenisch's instructive work, "The Analysis Novelle," may be got of Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. 3. The reprint of Novelli's chess was not reached by this country. **F H B.**—The key moves to the clever Enigma No. 715 are: 1. Q to Q B 7th (ch); 2. Q to Q R 7th (ch). But you have omitted a Black P at Black's K K 5th. **W L F. Perzence.**—It shall have a place among our section of Chess Enigmas. **VERITY.**—It is self-evident that the letters (ch) to move 8. In the solution of Mr Bolton's problem are unnecessary. **C H J.**—Of some of them we shall gladly avail ourselves. The others will require revision and amendment. **I. F. L. B. Adford.**—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," price 3s. **ESQUIRE.**—The two chief clubs out of London are now those of Manchester and Glasgow. In both these institutions Chess is cultivated in a truly liberal and enlightened spirit. **STAVES.**—Your problem may be played by playing 1. Kt to Q B 3d. 2. Kt to Q 4th, and then the Queen in two moves more. A White Pawn at Q B 3d would probably rectify it. **R W.**—Much too easy. **TURK NUT.**—1. We believe you are wrong. See the Author's Solution. 2. Both Enigmas, 723 and 723, can be solved in the number of moves stipulated. **SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 425.** by Stevens, R D M, Ardona, Philo-Chess, Magnus, D D, Mire, Solon, A. Edmund, Quix; E M H. of Hull. **SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS** by Derwent, M P, L S D, Rev T C, Revs G N, D D, are correct; all others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 425.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to his B 2d	K to his 4th (best)	5. P to K R 5th (becoming a Rook)	K to his 4th
2. K to his B 3d	K to his 4th	6. R to K R 5th—Mate.	
3. P to K R 6th	K to his 4th		
4. P to K R 7th	K to his 4th		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 426.

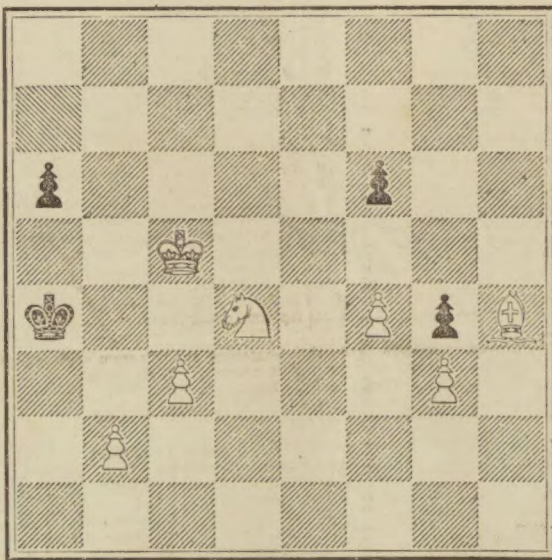
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th (double ch)	K to B 5th	4. R takes R	Anything
2. R to K 5th	R to Q R 4th (a)	5. B to Q 2d	Anything
3. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	K takes P	6. R takes	

(a) He may also play K takes P, but the result is the same.

PROBLEM No. 427.

By JUDY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Finely contested Gambit between Mr. PETROFF, the great Russian player, and Major JAENISCH.
(The King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	34. K to Kt 3d	34. K to Kt 3d	P to K B 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	35. R to K 5th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	36. R takes P (ch)	R takes R
4. K to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	37. P takes R	K takes P
5. Kt to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 2d	38. K takes P	K to B 3d
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	39. P to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
7. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 3d	40. P to K R 6th	K to Kt 3d
8. B to K 2d	Q to K R 3d	41. K to B 4th	K takes P
9. P to K R 4th	P to Q B 3d (a)	42. K to K 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
10. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 2d	43. K takes P (c)	P takes P
11. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 5th	44. K takes P	K to Kt 4th
12. Kt to K 5th	Q to K B 3d	45. K to Q 4th	K to B 5th
13. B takes K Kt P	Q takes Q P	46. K takes P	K to his 4th
14. K takes Q	B takes Q	47. K to Q B 4th	K to Q 3d
15. B takes Q B	Q takes B	48. K to Kt 5th	K to B 2d
16. B takes P	B takes Q Kt	49. K to Q B 5th	K to Q 2d
17. P takes B	P to Q 4th	50. K to Q 5th	K to B 2d
18. P to K 5th	Kt to K 3d	51. K to Q B 5th	K to Q 2d
19. Kt to Q 3d	K Kt to K 2d	52. K to Q Kt 5th	K to Q B 2d (d)
20. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to K Kt 3d	53. P to Q R 4th	K to Q Kt 2d
21. K to B 2d	K takes B	54. P to Q B 4th	K to Q B 2d
22. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 3d	55. K to Q B 5th	K to Q 2d
23. P to K Kt 3d	K to Q 2d	56. K to Q Kt 5th	K to Q B 2d
24. Q R to K sq	Q R to K 6th	57. K to Q R 6th	K to Q Kt sq
25. Kt to Q 3d	P to K R 4th	58. P to Q B 5th	K to Q R sq
26. K to Kt 2d	Q R to K 4th	59. K to Kt 5th	K to Kt 2d
27. K R to K B sq	P to Q B 4th	60. K to Q R 5th	K to Q B 2d
28. Kt to K R 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)	61. K to Q R 6th	K to Kt sq
29. P takes Kt	K R to K Kt sq (ch)	62. K to Q Kt 5th	K to Kt 2d
30. K to B 3d	K R to K Kt 5th	63. P to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
31. K R to his sq	K to his 3d (b)	64. K to B 6th	K to Q sq
32. Q R to K Kt sq	K to B 4th	65. K to Q 5th	K to Q B sq
33. K takes R	P takes R (ch)	66. P to B 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq

And the game was drawn.

Notes by Major Jaenisch.

* Of all the games I played with Mr Petroff during my last sojourn in Warsaw (of which I naturally lost the greater part), I have only recorded this one; and this, although containing many remarkable features, exhibits, also, many grave errors. The reason of which errors is that we played no match nor set games, but a series of more experimental parties to establish definitely the best attacks and defences in the Bishop's Gambit. Our memoir on this subject is now finished, but we reserve it for more careful revision, after which we shall hasten to place it at the disposal of the editor. (a) This is the proper move, as we have seen in our forthcoming article, that this defence may be much simplified by playing at the 8th move Kt to K 2d, instead of Q to K R 3d. The system adopted by Black in the present game tends to equalise the parties, by giving up the Gambit Pawn. (b) From the moment when the Queens were exchanged up to this point the game remains to be very correctly played, at least on the part of Black; but here he commits a notable error in omitting to move, instead of 31. K to K 3d, 31. R to K sq, which would have been followed by WHITE. 32. Q R to K Kt sq. BLACK. Q R to K Kt sq. WHITE. 33. R takes B. BLACK. R takes R. (c) After the 35th move of White, K R to K sq, he had an easy winning game; but here, at move 43, by taking the Q Pawn with his King (instead of taking the Q Kt P with P), he falls into a gross error, and a drawn game is the consequence. It is true that this mistake afforded M Petroff a favourable opportunity of exhibiting the resources of a great master in making a drawn battle of a game so completely compromised. The termination is an interesting example of a King and Pawn against a King and two Pawns. (d) These "opposition" manoeuvres are highly instructive. The advance of the White Pawns can never be of any avail while Black persists in his policy of keeping his Q R Pawn unmoved.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A committee of noblemen and gentlemen is being formed, having for its object to test public opinion upon the question of retaining or removing the Crystal Palace; and, should the former alternative be ultimately decided upon, then the purposes to which the building should be applied, and the means of rendering it self-supporting, will become subjects for consideration. The contractors have, within the last few days, had two applications from Paris for the purchase of the building, and its removal to the Champ de Mars. One of these is believed to be made on behalf of the French Government.

The sight-seers who visit the new Houses of Parliament should be informed that the orders issued on Saturdays by the Lord Great Chamberlain now admit not only to the House of Peers, but to the Central Hall, St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster Hall, the Royal Gallery, the Victoria Tower, and the Royal Staircase.

We understand the King of Hanover is expected to arrive in this country at the latter end of May.

At Worms, on the evening of the 14th inst., as Father Daur was preaching in the Cathedral, and was setting forth the proofs of the divinity of Christ, a shot struck one of the doors of the church. Those of the congregation who sat near the entrance ran out, but the father admonishing all to tranquillity and devout attention, the incident was allowed to pass. Nothing is known of the author of this interruption.

A fashionable dressmaker living near the Place Vendôme, at Paris, Mlle. F., caused, a few days ago, an eagle bearing a crown to be painted on the windows of her shop. The next day mud and filth were thrown on it, and this was repeated the next day. On the following Tuesday evening a ball, apparently discharged from an air-gun, knocked the window to pieces, and penetrated some wood-work, near which the dressmaker was seated. Fortunately, she was not touched. The same night a fire broke out in the bedroom of the dressmaker, but it was soon extinguished.

The City Commissioners of Sewers have applied to the corporation of London to cause three markets weekly to be held at Leadenhall and Bermondsey, so that the raw hides may then sooner get to the tanner's hands, instead of being scattered about the markets in wet weather, breeding vermin and engendering diseases.

Salmon, it would appear, have almost deserted the Shannon, as up to last week the take at Limerick and at Glina, Shavagolden, and the Clare side, did not number 100 fish since the season commenced. Salmon brings in this market the enormous price of 2s. per lb.

The *Omnibus* of Naples of the 4th states that the town of Bagnara, in Lower Calabria, has been visited of late by such violent shocks of earthquake, that the inhabitants have been obliged to leave their houses and live in barracks of wood outside the town.

A fine white heron was killed a few days ago, near Angers. Attached to the right leg was a small copper plate, with the inscription—"Walden Jagt-Gesellschaft, Loo, 1849." (Society of Falconers of Loo.) Loo is a seat of the King of Holland.

On Tuesday last the keeper of the lighthouse at Cairnryan, in Scotland, observed a large number of porpoises coming into Lochryan; and on Wednesday they were seen playing about the loch, within a short distance of the quay.

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th inst., states that the *Marianna*, war-steamer, whose disappearance has already been noticed, has been wrecked, with her crew of about 120 men, off the Dalmatian coast.

It appears from a Parliamentary document that the sum paid by the contractors for the London Corporation tolls, as rent for the years 1849, 1850, 1851, was severally £5610, £5710, £5810. The rents and profits are applicable, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, to the formation of a new street from Holborn-bridge, in the City, towards Clerkenwell-green.

In many places between Rugby, Watford, and London, the turf, shrubs, trees, &c. on the slopes of the North-Western line of railway, are either burnt, or are now burning, with alarming rapidity. In the early part of the week more than 100 burning plots were observed blazing, destroying everything in its course, and defying the utmost efforts of a number of men who were employed to extinguish the fire.

It is stated that Mr. Welby Pugin is in a state of mind at this time which prevents any attention to professional pursuits.

William Kalabergo, the Italian who was convicted, at the late assizes for the murder of his uncle, was executed at Oxford Castle, at eight o'clock on Monday morning. As already stated, the unfortunate man had confessed his guilt.

The palace of Rheindorfsbrunn, the favourite residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of the 14th. The edifice was situated in one of the most charming spots of the Thuringian Forest, and occupied the site of an ancient monastery. It was not long since built, at great cost, in the old German style, and contained treasures of art and antiquity of untold value. The disaster was purely accidental.

William Pamplin, who was convicted at the last Winchester Summer Assizes for being concerned in the great gold-dust robbery on the South-Western Railway, and sentenced to ten years' transportation, afterwards commuted to two years' imprisonment, has, in consequence of ill health, been granted a free pardon by the Secretary of State, and was released on Wednesday. It is said that he has rendered some important disclosures to the railway company, which have hastened his pardon.

From a return made by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of voyages made by British steam-vessels from France was 1665, with tonnage 285,599; from Holland, 884, with tonnage 224,020; and from Belgium, 321, with tonnage 69,311. The return of foreign steam-vessels entering ports in the United Kingdom within the same year—two voyages from France, with 149 tonnage; 136 from Holland, with 31,318 tonnage; and 88 from Belgium, with 22,151 tonnage.

The military commission of the Germanic Diet has granted the sum of 40,000 florins to Professors Schönbain, of Basle, and Böttger, of Frankfurt, as a reward for their invention of gun cotton.

Rio de Janeiro will shortly be lighted with gas by an English company. The gas pipes for the purpose will be shipped from Liverpool in a few days, and a gentleman proceeds to Rio by the next Brazilian mail packet from Southampton to superintend the arrangements.

A parcel of pineapples has been received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, by the *Diosphorus* steamer, from Sierra Leone, being the first importation to this country from our African possessions.

It is said that the Great Western are making arrangements with parties in South Wales to bring large quantities of Welsh coal to London at one-halfpenny per ton per mile. The Great Western, as well as the Great Northern, and we might say the Berwick and other railway companies, know full well the advantage of carrying coal long distances and in large quantities.

The Right Hon. the Speaker's fifth Parliamentary dinner took place on Saturday last. In the evening there was a brilliant *souper* at the right hon. gentleman's residence. The Speaker's second and last levee takes place this day.

By a return to the House of Commons, it appears that in the year ending the 5th of January last the duty on legacies was £1,160,080 16s. 5d.; in Scotland, £95,633 2s. 8d.; in Great Britain, £1,255,713 19s. 1d.; and in Ireland, £59,566 18s. 4d.; whilst on probates, administrations, &c., in the year, the amounts were respectively £296,012 1s. 6d.; £71,314; £997,326 1s. 6d., and £66,075. From 1797 the duty on legacies has amounted to £17,502,446 14s. 9d., and on probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories, to £38,260,557 15s. 8d.

The local papers say that so many Meltonians are appointed to the new Ministry, that the metropolis of the sporting world is in a most deplorable state of dulness.

The Liverpool Town Council held a special meeting on Monday, and some of the members became rather pugilistic in their words and actions, whilst discussing the question of the election of a new head constable.

On Monday night, between eight and nine o'clock, some audacious thief entered the house of Inspector Lodsam, of the Salford police force, near Manchester, by means of skeleton keys, and contrived to steal 8s. in money, and three brooches. This makes the fourth time the same officer has had his house similarly entered during the past twelve months, and what is more remarkable, the house is exactly opposite the principal entrance of the police-office, distant from it something under a dozen yards, and the inspector himself was on duty in the office at the very time!

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland gave a farewell dinner party on Saturday, at Dublin Castle, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

A grand musical commemoration in honour of the late poet Moore took place on Monday night, in the Ancient Concert Room, in Dublin. The compositions performed were all those of the immortal bard himself.

A bill will shortly be submitted to Parliament for the purpose of forming a new main street from Blackfriars-road to London-bridge, so that the present tortuous and inconvenient approach may be altogether avoided, and thus effect an improvement that has, for years past, been considered wanting to connect those two great thoroughfares. The line proposed is a continuation of Stamford-street, so that when completed there will be a direct communication on the Surrey side of the river from London to Westminster-bridge. As a sum of money was some years ago granted by Government for this object, with the interest that has since accrued upon it a small sum only will be required to complete the work.

The Limerick papers state that there has not been a single labouring man or woman, able to work, unemployed in that part of the country for several weeks past. Emigration, nevertheless, proceeds at as great a rate as ever, and the price of berths in emigrant ships has been considerably raised in all the Irish ports.

The report read at the annual meeting of the directors of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, stated that during the past year 49 widows of deceased artists have been receiving pensions, of whom 44 were paid £15, four £7 10s., and one £16 5s. per annum. In addition, 33 orphans had received sums varying from £5 downwards. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2312, and the disbursements were £2115 14s. 4d.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DURATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

Lord BROUGHAM laid upon the table a bill, which was read a first time, for diminishing the interval between the proclamation of the Crown and the assembling of Parliament. The measure would save a fortnight in point of time, but being not compulsory. At the present time, fifty days must elapse between the proclamation of the Crown and the assembling of Parliament, and the day the bill is introduced. This enactment was rendered necessary by the 22nd fixed day of the Act of Union with Scotland, and by various circumstances which have since ceased to be of any importance. The object of his bill was to reduce that period from fifty to thirty-five days. The noble and learned Lord added a third reading to the bill, and the House adjourned.

The Earl of Derby had no objection to the measure proposed by the noble and learned Lord. With respect to bribery at elections, the bill upon the subject introduced by the late Government would shortly be brought under the consideration of the House of Commons.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. FRENCH asked the Secretary to the Admiralty—“Whether the Australian Royal Mail Company have entered into and executed the contract with the Government for the carriage of the mails to Sydney? What security has been given for the due performance of the service contracted for? Have they been given a Royal charter, and upon what terms as to the amount of capital to be subscribed? When is the first steamer to sail with the mails from England?”

Mr. A. STAFFORD replied, that the Australian Mail Company had not yet entered into or executed any contract with the Government for the conveyance of the Australian mail, the reason for this being that the directors thought it better to wait for a charter, and to enter into the contract as a chartered rather than as an individual company. As to the second question, the charter enabled the company to raise at once £500,000; and the sum already paid up was £300,000, or £400,000. With regard to the third question, he had sufficiently answered it. No charter had yet been given. The time fixed for the departure of the first steamer was the 3d of June, this being a postponement from the 1st of May; and communications had been received from Mr. Cunard, from which there seemed to be no doubt that the time thus fixed would be punctually kept.

COURT COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. FRANKS, this bill, sent down from the House of Lords, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day fortnight.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Sir T. E. COLEBROOKE took the liberty of asking in what position the negotiations were at present with regard to this subject—whether they were confined to an official channel, or whether it was positively intended to renew the late mission to Siam?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, there was an intention on the part of the Government to renew the mission to Siam whenever circumstances seemed to promise that it would be successful. Circumstances had transpired recently which induced the hope that the mission would be appointed much more speedily than had appeared probable a short time back.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, “whether the Government intended to give a quittance in the decision of the judges in the case of the Queen v. the publishers of the ‘Household Narrative of Current Events,’ and, if not, what course the Government meant to pursue with regard to other publications issued under similar circumstances?”

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the case in question had been referred to the Crown officers, and he believed they had conferred with the legal advisers of the late Government on the subject. When he was in possession of their opinion, he should be able to give a definite answer to the hon. gentleman.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. WALPOLE said that it was his intention to move on Monday next that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Secretary at War be empowered to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending and consolidating the laws relating to the militia.

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS—EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply being read, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that after what had taken place on Friday night in the House of Lords, which was somewhat satisfactory, inasmuch as the Earl of Derby had said his intentions were that the Parliament should be dissolved, with the view to the re-assembling of a new one before the close of the autumn, he thought it most advisable to allow the estimates to pass with as little discussion as possible. He would also suggest that another day in the week should be given up to Government business, in order to facilitate its speedy transaction. The noble Lord deprecated as a great misfortune any change in the present system of combined education in Ireland, and hoped that no proposition would be made in the present Parliament to interfere with it.

Mr. WALPOLE said there was no intention to make any alteration in the present system of combined education in Ireland. He had intimated that some modification might be made, so as to render the system more satisfactory to the clergy of the Established Church, but it was not intended to touch the subject at all during the present year.

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought the answer of the right hon. gentleman, so far from being satisfactory, was evasive. They could make no modification of the system satisfactory to the clergy of the Established Church, which would not go the length of upsetting the whole system of national education in Ireland. He agreed with Lord John Russell, that it would be the best course to get on with the public business as fast as possible.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the following resolution in the way of amendment on the motion for going into Committee of Supply:—“That, in the opinion of this House, it is inconsistent on the part of the Government to propose an augmentation, however small, of the armed and paid forces of the country, while they at the very same time refuse, and in effect discourage and discourage, the highly laudable, patriotic, and chivalrous offers of gratuitous service from various parts of the kingdom, having for their object the formation of rifle companies and regiments for the national defence.”

Mr. HUME said he was glad to hear the declaration of Lord John Russell; and so strongly was he impressed with the wisdom of the course he was about to adopt, that he (Mr. Hume), for the first time in his life, would offer no opposition to the estimates.

Mr. FOX MACLE objected to trusting to volunteer corps, rather than to the regular militia, for the defence of the country.

After some observations in which Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Tyrrell took part.

Mr. RICARDO asked if it was the intention of the Government to alter the policy of the country with respect to the shipping and commercial interests?

Mr. HERBES said the manner in which that policy had been carried out by the late Government rendered it impossible to attempt its reversal by restoring the Navigation Laws.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he looked upon the right hon. gentleman's speech to his constituents as the funeral oration over the Navigation Laws, and contended that the shipping interests had profited largely by their repeal.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG contended that their repeal had been disastrous to the shipping interests of the country, and more particularly so to those of the port of London.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was glad to hear of Mr. Hume's pacific intentions towards the Government; and added, that as soon as the necessary measures for the good government of the country should be passed, a dissolution of Parliament should take place.

Mr. WALPOLE said his object with respect to the rifle corps was not to discourage the formation of volunteer rifle corps; but, in the present state of the law, he thought it advisable that the opinion of the House should be taken upon the Militia Bill to be introduced by Government before lending any sanction to those corps.

Sir DE LACY EVANS withdrew his amendment, and the House went into COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Several votes of money on account of the army and navy estimates were taken after some discussion, and the House resumed.

CHANCERY REFORM.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee on the Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill,

Mr. P. WOOD complained that it had been stated that the present Government had found no trace of a Chancery Reform Bill in the public offices on their accession to the administration of affairs. The fact was, that active steps had been taken to remodel the Court of Chancery, though there was not sufficient time to throw the intended reformation into the shape of a bill.

Mr. J. STUART said that all that had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman proved the correctness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was prepared, notwithstanding the paragraph in her Majesty's Speech implying that such a measure had actually been prepared.

Mr. F. MACLE said the paragraph in her Majesty's Speech only went the length of saying that she had directed a bill to be prepared on the subject, and there was ample evidence that steps had been taken with a view to carry out the object thus indicated.

Mr. HENLEY said no one doubted the sincerity of the late Government in their professions of Chancery reform; but still it was a fact that delays had intervened, and that nothing effectual had been done.

The bill then passed through committee.

The Copyright Amendment Bill went through committee.

The St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill passed through committee.

The order for the second reading of the Salt of Beer Bill was then read and discharged.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW OF WILLS.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Law of Wills Amendment Bill, the object of which was to remove some of the anomalies at present existing, particularly those connected with the system of signatures, which

frequently prevented the intentions of the testator from being carried out, in consequence of some formal inaccuracy connected with the signature. He proposed that the bill, if it met with their Lordships' approbation, should be forwarded through all its stages as speedily as possible, in order that it might pass before Easter.

After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM, Lord CRANWORTH, and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the bill was read a second time.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Lord BEAUMONT asked for information with respect to the present state of affairs in the Argentine Confederation, the Banda Oriental, and the other countries watered by the River Plate and its tributaries. The noble Lord also took occasion to press on the Government the necessity of availing themselves of the late fall of Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, to enter into negotiations for the purpose of opening a path for British commerce in Bolivia, Brazil, and other districts of South America.

The Earl of MALMESBURY replied, that, as soon as he had heard of the expulsion of Rosas, he put himself into communication with the Government of the French Republic for the sake of renewing such negotiations with the states along the River Plate as would contribute to the peace of those states and the commercial interest of both nations.

The Earl of ARDEN expressed his great gratification at the termination of the war.

A short conversation on the subject ensued between the Earl of HARROWBY, Lord STANLEY of Alderley, and Lord KENTON; in the course of which the Earl of MALMESBURY promised to furnish Lord Beaumont with a copy of the last despatch received by the Government relating to the expulsion of Rosas. The subject then dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RE-ELECTION.

Viscount GALWAY took the oath and his seat for East Retford.

MINISTRY MONEY.—THE ANNUITY TAX.

Mr. WALPOLE announced, in reply to a question from Mr. Keynolds, that the Government intended to bring in a bill next session to settle the vexed question of ministers' money in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman, in answer to another question, said that he would go through the papers upon the subject, and see if he could not arrive at some means of disposing of the question of the annuity tax in Scotland.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Mr. HERBES, in answer to Mr. Bright, stated, that, in moving for a select committee on East Indian affairs, he should take the opportunity of stating the views of the Government upon that subject.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that he should feel it to be his duty to move the usual adjournment of the House for the Easter recess from the 8th to the 19th of April.

THE HOP DUTY.

Mr. FREWEN moved a resolution, that, in any remission of taxation, the repeal of the Excise duty on hops ought to be taken into serious consideration. He founded his motion upon the facts, that the amount paid into the Exchequer on account of this tax did not exceed, upon an average of three years, £265,000; that it was the only tax which had never been mitigated, and that it pressed with great severity upon the hop-growers, and was producing distress and ruin in his part of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, it was admitted that it would be improper to press Government for any pledge upon this subject, which, when a revision of taxation would take place, would not escape their attention. Under the circumstances, he hoped Mr. Frewen would not require a more definite answer.

After some discussion in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Cobden took part.

Mr. FREWEN said he was satisfied with the answer he had received, and would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. ANDERSON moved for copies of all correspondence between her Majesty's Government, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and our Consul-General in Egypt, relative to the attempted interference of the Porte in the internal administration of that country. He enlarged upon the injurious effects of the pretensions put forward by the Turkish Government, which would deprive the Pacha of the hereditary independence which had been conceded to Mehmet Ali, and reduce his successors to dependence upon the Sultan, whose interference he ascribed to the machinations of discarded servants of the Pacha at Constantinople.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the motion referred to a most important and delicate question of foreign policy; viz. the relations between Turkey and Egypt; and it was quite impossible to accede to it. Negotiations were now going on for the adjustment of this question with a due regard to the interests of the two countries, and generally to the interests of the world. He must oppose the motion, therefore, on the grounds that the transactions were in an improper state; that negotiations were still going on at Constantinople upon the subject, and that the production of the papers would be attended with effects most injurious to the public service.

Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in this objection. We were on the most friendly terms with both the Sultan and the Pacha; but any interference on our part could only be received as the counsel of a friend, and he thought the publication of the correspondence would tend to obstruct the object in view.

After some further conversation the motion was withdrawn.

The O'GORMAN MAHON called the attention of the Government to the subject of a petition from the Town Commissioners of Ennis, concluding with a motion for certain directions to the Board of Works in Ireland.

A short conversation followed; but the hon. gentleman ultimately withdrew his motion.

RAJAH BROOKE.

Mr. HUME moved for a copy of a letter from Mr. Burns to Lord Palmerston, complaining of obstructions received at the hands of Sir James Brooke, and of any answer thereto.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND objected to motions of this kind, invidiously worded, instead of direct charges.

The motion was agreed to.

DESERTERS FROM MERCHANT SHIPS.

Mr. HENLEY obtained leave and brought in a bill to enable her Majesty to carry into effect the arrangements made with foreign powers for the apprehension of seamen who desert from their ships, which was read a first time.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

On the motion of Mr. FREWEN, a bill was brought in and read a first time, to promote the building of churches in benefices that have no church, and to prevent the union of benefices above a certain value.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION SCHEME.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved that the following gentlemen be nominated the select committee on Manchester and Salford education:—Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. William Miles, Viscount Melbourn, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Bright, Marquis of Blenheim, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. H. Ald, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Fox, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Child.

Mr. PETO objected to its constitution, and the motion was postponed.

The report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to.

BOROUGH OF ST. ALBAN'S.

The report on the St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to, after a few more words from Mr. J. Bell, and a declaration by Mr. Walpole that the Government intended to support the second reading of the Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to Consolidate and Enlarge the Acts relating to the Appointment and Pay of Parish Constables was brought in and read a first time.

Adjourned at half-past 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to a quarter before two o'clock.

Lord NEWPORT took the oath and his seat for South Shropshire.

Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of the public evils and injuries arising from the absence of sufficient legal control over dogs and savage bulls, and from the enactment against draught dogs not being extended to the rural districts. The object of the bill was to remedy these defects in the law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave a lucid exposition of the proposed provisions for the destruction of mad dogs (already without the pale of the law), and for the tethering of irritable bulls, and he urged that, although the subject of dog-carts might deserve consideration, there was no urgent necessity for legislation. It would be better, he thought, to withdraw the bill; otherwise, he should propose its rejection.

Subsequently the bill was withdrawn.

The County Rates Bill was referred to a select committee.

Mr. VERNON SMITH (for Lord J. Russell) moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not oppose the second reading, but reserved his right to object to details.

Colonel SMITH entered a vigorous protest against the bill, which however, was read a second time.

The Common Law Fees Regulation Bill went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

The Earl of DERBY gave notice of his intention, on Friday the 2d of April, to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Act under which the Charter had been granted to the East India Company. The Commons Inclosure Bill was read a second time.

The Law of Wills Amendment Bill passed through committee.

IRELAND.

Lord MONTAGUE moved for a select committee to which shall be referred the Treasury estimates providing for the debts due from convicts and unions in Ireland by the imposition of a consolidated annuity for a period not exceeding forty years.

The Earl of DERBY said he would not offer any opposition to the motion of the noble Lord; on the contrary, he thought that the subject was one that demanded a full and impartial investigation, by a committee of that House.

After a few words from the Earl of G. GALL, the motion was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Hume, said, that he would move the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays from Tuesday the 6th of April until Monday the 19th.

MAYNOOTH.

In reply to Mr. Keogh, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not the intention of the Government to bring in any bill to abolish the grant to Maynooth during the present session. In respect to the next session, he would only remark that it was generally very unwise for a Government to say what they would bring forward in a future Parliament, which was not even elected.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. HUME then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation by extending the election franchise in England and Wales, so that every man of full age, and not subject to any mental or legal disability, who shall have been the resident occupier of a house or of part of a house as a lodger for 12 months, and shall have been duly rated to the poor of that parish, for that time, shall be registered as an elector, and be entitled to vote for a representative in Parliament. Also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of population and property.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said it was absurd to bring forward such a motion in a condemned Parliament.

Sir W. PAGE WOOD said that the events which had taken place in France ought to be a warning to this country to confide in the people, and extend the franchise. It was monstrous to say that there should be only 1,000,000 of voters in this great country. He saw, however, no use in affirming the motion before the House, when it could not lead to any result.

Mr. NAPIER opposed the motion, and repudiated the ballot-box as being inconsistent with the genius of the British character.

Mr. ROXBOROUGH, in supporting the motion, contended that the time was most proper for discussing a question of such importance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a series of statistical calculations, for the purpose of showing that the towns were better represented in proportion to their population than the rural districts. He contended that neither vote by ballot nor universal suffrage would prevent bribery; and in proof of this he quoted an extract of a letter he received from America, which stated that at the general election in New York the greatest bribery and violence were committed.

Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that from the manner in which the motion was worded it was impossible that he could support it. He thought that if they established the ballot and universal suffrage it would be impossible for them to preserve the Constitution.

Mr. WALPOLE said he did not wish to be understood as being wholly opposed to an extension of the franchise to the education and industry of the country, but merely that, before making a change, its probable utility must be established, and also its ability.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. HOBHOUSE seconded the motion.

After some further discussion, Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion.

The House then divided on the original proposition.

The numbers were—

For Mr. Hume's motion 80

Against it 244

Majority against the motion 164

The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Copyright Amendment Acts passed through committee.

The Common Law Fees Regulation (Salaries) Bill was reported.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Thursday the twenty-fifth anniversary of this excellent institution, founded to provide the aged printer or his widow in the hour of adversity, was celebrated at the London Tavern, Douglas Jerrold himself once a printer—in the chair; when a collection amounting to upwards of £400 was made in aid of the funds, being one of the largest subscriptions ever yet realized at the anniversary of this institution.

EXECUTION BY PROXY.—At noon, on the 10th inst., just as the Exchange at Hamburg, crowded with merchants, presented its busiest aspect, two drummers in the civic uniform came up and rolled their drums for the space of ten minutes, causing a great commotion both within and out of the Bourse. While this was going on, workmen were seen over the principal gateway of the building elevating a black board, on which was printed in white letters the name of a merchant of the city who had lately suspended payment and absconded with all his assets. When the name had been fairly set up, a bell called the “schand klokke,” or shame bell, only rung on such occasions, was sounded for two hours from a tower of the Bourse. This penalty of disgrace, called the “execution of a fraudulent bankrupt,” is ordained by a law which can be traced to the fourteenth century, when the Hanseatic league was at the height of its greatness. At that period, however, the bankrupt's patent of citizenship and his certificate as a merchant were also burnt by the hangman.

ENGRAVING.—The Engraving at page 236 of our Journal of last week does not, as there stated, represent Uncommon Hill, in Natal, but is taken from a View of Cradock's Pass, at the Cape, sketched and engraved by Lieut-Colonel Michell, prior to the construction, under his direction, of the excellent road which now passes round the mountain.

By the report of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation, it appears the claim from Lawrence Pountney Hill to Crockett-lane amounted to £67,062 10s. 3d, and the sum given amounted to £42,964. The claims from Gracechurch street amounted to £5738 10s. 7d, and were settled at £2741 10s. The claims from Queen-street to Bread-street amounted to £113,090 10s., and were settled for £85,534 10s.; and the claim for Cox, Chandler's Hall, Grosham-street, was £6500, and was settled at £4014.

FESTIVITIES AT AUDLEY END.

AUDLEY END, the noble domain of the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, has recently been the scene of a very interesting festivity, in commemoration of the arrival of the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke, and his noble and accomplished bride, the Lady Charlotte Neville. Their reception on the 17th ult. was a right hearty welcome from the tenantry of Lord Braybrooke and the tradesmen of the town. The grounds in front of the mansion (over which floated a large and imposing flag bearing the Neville arms) were gayly decked with banners and flags; while at the grand entrance to the lawn a triumphal arch had been erected with evergreens, &c., surmounted with the family arms of Neville and Toler, bearing the inscription “Welcome.” Merry peals were rung at Littlebury and Saffron Walden Church during the day; and nearly the whole population turned out to meet the happy couple.

While the crowd on the ground still continued to increase, the tenantry, principal tradesmen of the town, and a large number of the influential farmers residing in the neighbourhood, amounting to nearly 200, wearing white favours, proceeded on horseback to the Audley End station, a distance of rather more than a mile, to await the arrival of the train. Here they arranged themselves on either side of the road leading to the station; and, on the appearance of the noble pair in their carriage, they received them with enthusiastic cheering, and escorted them nearly to the entrance of the park, when the procession was formed in the following order:—

An ordinary officer on horseback.
The Royal Standard.
Two flag-bearers.
Tenantry, tradesmen, and farmers, two abreast.
Private carriages, custom, and vehicle.
Labourers, 140 employed by the Lordship on the estate, four a rank.
Grand military brass band.
The carriage containing the happy couple, preceded by flag-bearers in each side.
Private carriages, &c., &c.

The children belonging to the Hon. Miss Neville and Union School's formed in line along the Cambridge-road, and were much noticed.

The carriage having reached the grand entrance in the above order, the horses were detached from the carriage, and drawn by the labourers, amidst vehement cheering and firing of cannon, to the grand portico of the mansion; here Lord Braybrooke and the Hon. Charles C. Neville were in waiting to receive their noble relatives. Lady Braybrooke, the Hon. Miss and the Hon. Louisa and Lucy Neville, were also in the grand portico, ready to receive the youthful bride and her noble husband. After congratulations had been exchanged, Mr. John Clayton, one of his Lordship's tenants, read a congratulatory address.

Mr. Neville replied in an emphatic speech, at the conclusion and during the delivery of which he was most lustily cheered. Lord Braybrooke then addressed the assemblage, and hearty cheers were given for his Lordship, Lady Braybrooke and family, &c. &c. and wine, and abundance of old ale, were bountifully distributed. The multitude then peacefully returned to their homes.

The auspicious event was further commemorated by a grand dinner given by Lord Braybrooke, in the great hall of Audley End, on Thursday week, when a large company of his Lordship's tenants, the clergy of Saffron Walden and the surrounding villages, the Mayor and Town Council of that ancient and loyal borough, and every one bearing office within it, including also several of Lord Braybrooke's friends and neighbours, partook of his Lordship's hospitality, this being the anniversary of the birthday of the Hon. R. C. Neville. The noble host, Lord Braybrooke, received his guests, 100 in number, with great cordiality; and the courtesy shown by him was warmly seconded by every member of his Lordship's family. Many toasts were drunk; and the manner in which those toasts were received that referred to any member of the family testified to the great respect in which they are held in the neighbourhood. The party did not break up until a late hour. The day will be long cherished and remembered, not only as an association of his Lordship's kindness and liberality, but as another proof how such associations tend to the honour of those who, high in rank, so generously condescend to entertain their friends and neighbours, as well as to the happiness of those who enjoy that hospitality and kindness. The ladies of the family remained throughout the banquet as spectators in the gallery above, evidently taking a lively interest in the joyous scene before them.

The fine old mansion and domain of Audley End are situated in a narrow valley, at the western extremity of the parish, and one mile from the town of Saffron Walden. The mansion was built for Howard Earl of Suffolk, afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England, from the designs of John Thorpe, who



RECEPTION OF THE HON. R. C. AND LADY CHARLOTTE NEVILLE, AT AUDLEY END, THE SEAT OF LORD BRAYBROOKE.

drawings are preserved in Sir John Soane's Museum, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The house is supposed to have been commenced in 1603, and to have occupied thirteen years in building; and the date 1616 still remains upon one of the gateways. Audley End was visited by James I. in 1610 and 1614, upon one of which occasions James happily remarked that the house was too large for a King, though it might do for a Lord Treasurer. It is stated to have cost, with the furniture, £200,000—an enormous sum in those times. Nor did the charge of maintaining the household prove less formidable, for none of the possessors of Audley End, after the death of the first Earl of Suffolk, were able to keep an establishment suitable to the size and magnificence of the house.

The mansion, when completed, consisted, besides the offices, of buildings surrounding two spacious quadrangular courts. That to the westward was approached by a bridge across the Cam, through a double avenue of limes, terminating with a grand entrance gateway.

The edifice is a fine example of the intermediate style between Gothic and classical in which the great houses of England were built during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; or, in the phrase of the present day, Italianized Gothic. The exterior exhibits three stories of wall, mostly plain, separated by

projecting strings, and pierced by large windows. The whole range of the wall is surmounted by a stone parapet of open-work.

The lower storey on the south side, formerly an open cloister, has a range of Doric columns, with an entablature and arches between; and in the western front are two porches, composed of two storeys, of Roman architecture, with entablatures and arches—the lower storey Ionic, the upper Corinthian. The spandrels of the arches are sunk, and filled with ornament; and under the architrave are beautiful arabesques.

The outline of the house, when seen from the west, consists of two large square masses, with one of the square bows in the front of each, connected by the hall, at the extremities of which are the porches. The hall itself is lower than the wings; but over and contiguous to it appears the wall, with a range of windows, of a connecting gallery. The wings are finished at the top by square turrets at their corners, roofed with bell cupolas. The east front exhibits a half H, the projecting wings of which have bows in each of the faces of the wall. The lower story of the centre, at the back of the hall, is an open arcade of coupled Doric pilasters, with joint pedestals, entablature, imposts, and key-stones. The north front is of the same character with the others, but partly concealed by the offices.

The great hall, in which the banquet was given, is 90 feet long, 27 wide, and 29 high. The screen at the north end reaches nearly to the ceiling; is of oak, curiously carved, and ornamented with grotesque figures in bold relief. The chimney-piece is also enriched with ancient carvings. The hall is lighted by five windows, that in the centre having a large projecting bow extending from the cornice to the floor. There is also an open screen of stone, by Sir John Vanbrugh, who removed the south wall to enlarge the hall; but this screen and the iron railings of the staircase ill accord with the original design.

The ceiling is of plaster, divided into compartments by massive beams supported by boldly projecting brackets. The whole of the woodwork is of dark oak, relieved by pendants, heads, and various carving, the effect of which is rich and striking. The compartments are filled with the crests and cognizances of the Howard family, worked in raised stucco, and encircled by a border. From the brackets are suspended silken banners, upon which are emblazoned the heraldic bearings of the different possessors of the manor of Walden. Upon and above the wainscot, and upon the screen, is a very interesting collection of family portraits.

The various other apartments of the mansion, including drawingrooms, saloon libraries, picture-gallery, and chapel, are in sumptuous taste.



J.L. WILLIAMS. Sc.

GRAND DINNER IN THE HALL AT AUDLEY END.



SCENE FROM THE NEW TRAGEDY OF "TIMOLEON," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.

ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.

MR. JAMESON'S tragedy of "Timoleon," of which we gave a short announcement in our last, was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, in a style most creditable to the manager, Mr. Wyndham, and with complete success, before a crowded and fashionable audience. The author has made a romantic drama, of continuous and sustained interest, out of a purely classic subject. The story of *Timoleon* is well known. Devotedly attached to his brother, *Timophanes*, he was yet compelled by patriotism to destroy him to save his country, and then, after enduring all the agony arising from this compelled fratricide, and the frantic reproaches of his mother, *Demeriste*, he was restored to peace of mind by achieving the deliverance of Syracuse, and refusing those regal honours of which he had deprived his brother by the terrible act. This is, of course, the leading feature of the tragedy; but there is also a love story of deep interest interwoven with it. *Electra*, the favourite slave of their mother, awaits in a dungeon her death by burning for having attempted the liberation of her brother, who had been condemned to

death. *Timoleon's* first words to *Timophanes*, on his return from victory are—

Nay, dearest brother, trust me, richer far
To me thy trophies that they're all thine own.

He then proceeds to announce *Electra's* fate, and confesses his own pure, unselfish affection for her. The unscrupulous tyrant, who also loves her, proposes a forcible rescue, and the crushing of the liberties of Corinth, in which he is supported by *Demeriste*, who is devotedly attached to her eldest son, and shares in his ambitious views. *Timoleon*, in an interview with *Electra* in the dungeon, learns that his own love is hopeless, but is sustained in his lofty moral purpose by her serene fortitude and composure. In a following scene the different characters of the brothers are thus brought out:—

Timophanes. Go, talk with women, bay! My slave I'll rescue,
The rabble quell, make Corinth know its lord.
—In vain a realm
Seeks safety or increase in hundred tongues
Of wrangling talkers. By a single head
The state is disciplined—directed best

For peace at home, or power abroad. That head,
My comrades and my inborn energies
Proclaim I am!

Timoleon. Free Greek, enthroned in hearts whose free acclaim
Tells to the world thy soul's supremacy—
Would'st thou exchange it for the vulgar sway
Which sets the despot on a heartless throne?
Begirt by sullen slaves with hating souls,
Or souls imbruted by abasement, till
They learn to love the bondage they shou'd loathe.

Electra is next brought out for execution; firm and placid she move to the stake, with a kind of holy rapture.

Electra. Slaves, do your work!
The fire shall wrap me in a radiant robe,
And light me up to Heaven.

To this Scene our Illustration belongs. After a vain appeal to the people by *Timoleon*, *Timophanes* rushes in and commences the massacre,



THE SALE BY AUCTION IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

while *Electra*, "whose spirit would look calmly on coming torment," faints at the avowal that he designs her for his mistress. *Timoleon*, consigned to a dungeon, hears the appalling sounds of the butcher going on without; and, through the exhortations of the priest *Orthogoras*, resolves to save his country at whatever price. Meanwhile, *Electra*, maddened by the atrocities perpetrated by her lover, flies frantically from him, to find him, in the next scene, dead at his brother's feet.

The finest scene of the play follows, where the mother, by the bier of her dead son (denied, as a traitor, the rites of sepulture), imprecates curses upon his murderer.

The concluding act shows *Timoleon* as the deliverer of Syracuse, whose crown he rejects.

A Corinthian envoy announces, that, in recompense for *Timoleon's* noble conduct, his brother is to be absolved, and his corpse to receive a Grecian funeral pyre; and *Electra*, at last by the perfect character of *Timoleon* weaned from her misplaced love, receives and thus wards from *Timoleon* an assassin's blow, and dies in his arms, confessing a love which with her high-souled purity could only be confessed in death.

The language of this tragedy has the sin of inflation, but the characters of *Timoleon* and *Electra* are capable of great dramatic effect, and worthy of the highest talent, and were sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham with decided ability and unquestionable success. Mr. Powrie acted *Timoleon* with his usual energy and force; but by far the greatest performance was the *Demeriste* of Miss Cleaver. The costumes were classically correct; and the new scenery, by Mr. Channing, was loudly and deservedly applauded.

REMOVAL OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following is the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the cost and applicability of the Exhibition Building, in Hyde-park. The witnesses examined were only seven; viz. Sir Charles Fox; Mr. Dilke; Mr. Fleming, the Duke of Sutherland's gardener at Trentham; Sir Joseph Paxton; Mr. John Kelk, proprietor of some of the houses opposite the south side of the Building; Mr. Hawkins, head of the department of antiquities in the British Museum; and Mr. Cole.

Office of Works, &c., 19th February, 1852.

My Lords,—In compliance with your Lordships' directions, we have made inquiry into the several matters referred to us in the Treasury letter dated the 13th of December, 1851.

It will be most convenient that we should, in the first place, report upon those questions which will admit of distinct and definite replies; these are:—

I. The price at which the Government could purchase the Exhibition Building. It appears that, since the 31st of December, 1851, the Building has been given up by the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Exhibition, and has become the sole property of the contractors. In order, therefore, to obtain a reply to this question, we applied to Sir C. Fox, and he has stated, on the part of the contractors, that the price of the Building as it now stands is £65,834 7s 11d., to which amount, however, must be added a sum for its maintenance since the 1st of December. Sir C. Fox has stated that he expects the Royal Commissioners to pay a sum of £20,912 4s. 4d. beyond what he has already received; and if this expectation should be realised, the purchase-money would be reduced to that extent.

II. The cost at which it could be adapted for a permanent structure. The works necessary for this purpose the contractors would undertake to execute for a sum of £26,000, assuming that it were determined to retain the building on its present site.

III. The cost of removing the building, and re-erecting it upon another site. The answer to this question must, of course, depend upon the distance of the removal, and the nature of the soil upon which it may be proposed to re-erect the building, but, assuming it to be within a distance to which the materials could be carried, and that the site chosen for its re-construction were attended with no unfavourable circumstances, Sir C. Fox has stated the cost of its removal and re-construction, including such improvements as would adapt it for a permanent building, to be £61,500. On other words, adding the cost of removal and re-construction to the price of the purchase, the Exhibition Building could be removed and re-erected for the sum of £127,335, in a condition in which it could be permanently maintained.

IV. The probable cost which would be required for the maintenance of the building.

The contractors would undertake to maintain the structure, including the cost of painting it externally and internally every four years, for the sum of £5000 a year.

The other questions which your Lordships have submitted to our consideration must be matter of opinion, and will not allow of such easy solution. These are:—

V. The purposes to which the building could be most advantageously applied. Upon this point a variety of suggestions have been offered.

A large covered space affords, it is said, a commodious room for many objects and facilities for public amusement and instruction. These are advantages which, it is argued, should not be neglected, but should in some way or other be rendered available; and, accordingly, the Exhibition Building might, it has been suggested, comprise within its ample area museums, sculpture galleries, lecture-rooms, sheltered walks for invalids, places of recreation for the idle, and of scientific research for the studious.

It is impossible fairly to examine these various suggestions without at the same time considering another question; namely:—

VI. The site which it may be desirable to select for this building. Whether or not the Government could, consistently with former engagements, retain the building upon its present site, is a question into which we do not consider it our province to enter; but we have not deemed it right, in regard to this point, to exclude some evidence which appears to deserve your Lordships' attention.

Assuming that the present site were deemed unobjectionable, it appears to us that a portion of Hyde Park should not be permanently appropriated, unless to an object of very general interest and advantage.

The British Museum affords undoubtedly insufficient space for its daily increasing collections; but we believe that the structure in Hyde Park could not be rendered subservient to its relief without extensive alterations, which, while they could impair the effect of the building, would ill satisfy persons who visited the collections.

The sculptures of Egypt, of Lycia, and of Nineveh might, it has been said, be advantageously seen under a roof which, from its lightness and transparency, resembles the open air. The contrast of light and shade is, however, deemed advantageous to sculpture, and the colossal character of these antiquities may be by other persons thought to accord best with massive architecture.

Mr. Hawkins, the head of the department of antiquities at the British Museum, thinks it objectionable to divide the collection, while he observes that articles of value could not be safely deposited in this building, unless the precautions resorted to during the time of the Exhibition were again adopted.

It is, moreover, obvious that rooms for the officers of the department must be provided; and it is probable that gradually the subdivisions and alterations of the interior would prove the bad economy of appropriating this much-admired structure to a purpose for which it was not originally designed.

The force of these observations appears to have been in some measure admitted, even by persons who recommend this appropriation of the building. It may be seen, for instance, that Mr. Cole contemplates this only as a temporary employment of the building, and that some more suitable edifice shall have been constructed for the various situations which he thinks it desirable to establish.

Amidst the various schemes that have been proposed, with a view of rendering the building permanently attractive on its present site, the plan recommended by Sir Joseph Paxton appears to us the most eligible. He submitted a very ingenious plan for converting the building into a garden, and, having estimated the cost of this conversion, he states that the entire outlay necessary for the purchase of the building, and its subsequent adaptation, would be £150,729. He also estimates the cost of its future maintenance at £12,000 a year. Upon further consideration, however, Sir Joseph Paxton has revised this estimate, and stated the yearly charge for the maintenance of the fabric, and the renewal of the interior decorations required to render it permanently attractive, at £20,000 a year.

Even after making these extensive alterations in the present building, Sir Joseph Paxton has admitted that it will not be in a fit respect the best adapted to its purpose; and that for the sum of £150,000, he could put up a much finer, a more magnificent, and a more appropriate structure than the Exhibition building.

We are not prepared to say that the sum of £150,000 would cover the cost of adapting the building to the purposes of a garden. We should think it more prudent to assume £200,000 as the expenditure which would be necessary for these works.

Considering the large annual expenditure which will be required for the maintenance of this garden when made, it appears to us to be inexpedient to commence the work upon a plan admitted to be imperfect.

Should your Lordships determine to recommend to Parliament an annual grant for the maintenance of an ornamental garden under glass within the precincts of the parks, the plan for such a structure should, we think, be devised with all the skill which science and experience could direct to this task; and it would be unfortunate that the architect should be fettered by an endeavour to employ old materials, and re-adapt former arrangements.

We believe that the remembrance of the late Exhibition would be unfavourable to a new appropriation of the building, as it would be impossible to reproduce the brilliant effect obtained from the rich collections which were temporarily placed there.

The evidence which we have taken induces us to believe that even if the building were removed to another site, such, for instance, as Battersea-park, it could not be rendered a self-supporting establishment, unless it were under the management of persons who might conduct it as a commercial speculation.

We do not suppose that the Government would purchase it for such an object, and therefore we have not inquired further into such an appropriation of the building.

We endeavoured to ascertain whether the Exhibition building, or any portion

of the structure could be usefully employed at Kew, in connexion with the Botanic Gardens.

The palm-house affords space for the exhibition of tropical plants, but a building for the growth of plants requiring shelter and moderate heat is much desired.

In those grounds there exists already an establishment which could be employed in the care of the plants, and it must be admitted that the height and beauty of the transept forming the most striking portion of the building, would be a great ornament to the gardens at Kew.

We inquired, therefore, of Sir C. Fox the cost of removing this central portion to the extent of 33 yards, erecting this central piece together with two new ends, and completing this diminished building as a permanent structure.

From his reply, it appears that the price of this purchase and the charge for refitting it would amount to about £80,000. Some additional expense would have to be incurred for warming and ventilating apparatus.

The results of the evidence here collected appear to us to show, that, if it be proposed to retain the building on its present site, the best purpose to which it could be applied would be the formation of an ornamental garden, as suggested by Sir J. Paxton; if it were decided not to retain the building in Hyde-park, we do not know any other site upon which we can recommend its reconstruction at the public expense.

If the expenditure of £80,000 were not deemed an insupportable objection, the principal portion of the building might be removed to Kew, where its future maintenance as a conservatory, both useful and ornamental, might be provided for with a comparatively small increase to the establishment of the Botanic Gardens.

In the event, however, of such a scheme meeting with the sanction of your Lordships and the approval of Parliament, we believe that it would be the most economical course of proceeding to purchase the entire structure, and again to dispose of those portions which might not be required for the purposes of the Botanic Gardens.—We have the honour to be, my Lords, your Lordships' very humble servants,

SEYMOUR,
W. CUBITT,
JOHN LINDLEY.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

RE-OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In conformity with a letter on the subject addressed to the papers by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the Crystal Palace was thrown open to the public on Monday, free of charge.

Messrs. Fox and Henderson in their letter state that the recommendation in the Report of the Commissioners (given above) to pull down the structure is

Founded on a flimsy misconception of Sir Joseph Paxton's evidence, that it would be possible to construct a new building better adapted for a winter garden at less cost than would be required to render the Crystal Palace permanent, and to adapt it to Sir Joseph's plan. We have no hesitation in saying (they add) that this is a monstrous mistake, and that, if the present structure is thrown away, it is simply a wanton destruction of £160,000 worth of public property, which is not likely to be replaced except under an amount of excitement equal to that which produced the Great Exhibition.

On Monday, as soon as the doors were thrown open, the building was filled by crowds of well-dressed people, who exhibited undiminished admiration of the unique structure. The architectural proportions were seen to great advantage, there being no objects to interfere with the various points of sight, and the eye having nothing to rest upon but the manifold beauties which combine to give to the structure the character it bears. The refreshment rooms, greatly modified in their proportions, were still objects of attraction, and the numerous seats which were placed throughout the building were much patronised. The trees, which form so conspicuous an adjunct to the grandeur of the transept, were not yet denuded of the last leaves of summer, and their branches, nursed by the warm atmosphere of the building, exhibited a freshness and vigour not possessed by their brethren out of doors. Scattered at distant intervals throughout the building were sunny relics of the Great Exhibition, and amongst them was the "cage" of the Koh-i-noor. One of the fountains in the transept also remained, and its waters were put in play for the occasion; and a gigantic bell still hung in one of the aisles. Although nearly all the choice productions which once helped to decorate the building were removed, still, as a promenade, the Crystal Palace was pronounced to be a valuable desideratum to the pleasure-seeking public, and the visitors one and all were impressed with the conviction that the great boast of the year 1851 might be converted to many useful purposes.

The engraving upon the previous page was sketched in the Crystal Palace upon one of the days of the recent sale of the fittings.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are, it is said, settled, and will take effect from the 1st of April:—Major-General Simpson, from the command at Chatham, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth; and to command the south-western district, Colonel Beresford, Assistant Adjutant-General at Cork, to succeed Major-General Simpson at Chatham; Major-General S. Kennedy to succeed Lieutenant-General Kiddle at Edinburgh; Colonel Eden to succeed Assistant Adjutant-General in Scotland, to succeed Major-General Cochrane as Deputy Adjutant-General in Dublin; Colonel Torrens, commanding the 1st battalion 23rd Fusiliers, to be Assistant Adjutant-General in Edinburgh.

ROYAL ARSENAL.—The long-expected reduction of men on the 1st of April is abandoned, as it is found impossible to complete the orders required for foreign and home service. We may add that only those who from old age or long service may wish to retire, will be allowed to do so. The closing of money to be adopted here next week will cause great dissatisfaction. There is no foundation for the rumour of reducing the labourers' wages, which is now only 14s per week.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR JERSEY.—The Government have decided on sending some additional troops to the island of Jersey, and the Horse Guards authorities have selected the 7th Fusiliers for that service, to embark in April.

The Wilkinson projectile, weighing from 500 to 550 grains, and different from the Minie ball, was experimented with at the butt, in the Royal Arsenal, on Friday week, by the inventor. At 200 yards, 300 yards, and 400 yards, every ball struck the target—several into the bull's eye, and all close to it. At 500 yards, one out of the three fired entered into the bull's eye. Experimenters were subsequently made with a double-ball cartridge, each cartridge having two spherical balls. At 50 and 100 yards both balls struck the target, at from 15 inches to 2 feet apart. The double-ball cartridges were fired from Wilkinson's rifle musket, weighing 7½ lbs., with half-size bore for balls of 32 to 1 lb. weight.

A rumour is in circulation, that Captain Penny, the gallant, but ill-regarded commander of the late Arctic expedition, and the discoverer of Queen Victoria Channel, has received the most flattering offers from the United States to serve in the next Arctic expedition, which it is expected will be sent out by that Government.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given notice to each Lieutenant in her Majesty's navy a desire of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knights of Windsor under the will of the late Samuel Traver, Esq., that they must apply on or before the 1st day of May next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the said will, which expresses that they are to be "superannuated or disabled, Lieutenants of English men-of-war," and shall be single men without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for scandal.

A return just printed shows, that, on the 1st of January last, there were 791 midshipmen and cadets in the Royal Navy, and 235 mates. The number of midshipmen from cadets could not be given. On the 1st January, last year there were 175 mates, 580 midshipmen, and 219 cadets.

The Duke of Northumberland having, since his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, taken up his residence in Northumberland House, that portion of the Admiralty formerly occupied by his predecessors has been devoted to the public service; and it is not, it is stated, intended that residences should be there given to any of the Lords.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—On Monday the trial trip of this powerful steamer took place upon the Mersey. The screw was worked with reduced power in the Wellington Dock on the previous Friday. She went out of dock in good style, and proceeded on her way towards Cape Clear. A telegraphic message three hours after her departure reported her speed at 15 miles an hour. Her departure for New York is fixed for the 1st of May, by which time accommodation will be ready for nearly 400 first and second-class passengers.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER IN THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Boston, dated the 8th instant, states that the Royal mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool, had been seized by the United States authorities, in consequence of the discovery of twenty-nine packages of smuggled lace, which had been placed in the wagon sent for the dirty linen, and were wrapped up in the clothes. An investigation by the agent showed that the guilty party was one of the head waiters. After her appraisal the ship would be returned to the owners on giving security, so that the transaction would not interfere with the sailing of the vessel. Joseph Bickley, a steward of the ship, had absconded immediately on the discovery of the smuggling transaction, and a reward of 500 dollars was offered for his arrest.

The bill to legalize the formation of industrial and provident partnerships, which has been recently introduced into the House of Commons, was published on Tuesday, the object of it being to enable working men to form societies to carry on joint trades, and to legalise such societies already in existence.

An old man named Scott, an agricultural labourer, who was extremely deaf, while trespassing on the line of the Brighton, Chichester, and Portsmouth Railway, on Monday, was instantaneously killed by a train passing over him.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert of the above novel undertaking was given at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night, under the direction of M. Berlioz, the eminent composer, who has been expressly engaged to conduct the series of six performances. For more reasons than one, it is to be regretted that the promoters of the present speculation had not assumed another title, inasmuch as the one that has been adopted, whilst it naturally may be regarded as invidious, affords no accurate notion of its real purpose, which is to extend the domain of art, by giving to modern composers, without distinction of country, an opportunity hitherto denied to them, of producing their great orchestral works. As the subscribers to the ancient Philharmonic Society insist that the eight annual concerts shall be exclusively devoted to the accepted instrumental inspirations of the master-minds, it is quite clear that there is ample room for establishing an institution at which living composers may have a chance of distinction, and, moreover, at which locality, artists of note, who have been excluded from appearing at the old society, owing to a spirit of partisanship and exclusiveness, may be presented before an enlightened public. It will, of course, entail great responsibility on the directors of the New Philharmonic Society, so to select the works and the executants as to escape the charge of favouritism and jobbery; but if art progress be the watchword, the moral courage to resist undue influences will, it is to be hoped, not be found wanting, and then success will be certain, whilst a contrary course can only bring about disgrace and discomfiture.

The opening programme is calculated to inspire confidence as to the future, commencing with the glorious "Jupiter Symphony" in C, of Mozart, there were also two noble overtures, Weber's "Oberon" and Rossini's "William Tell," whilst as novelties must be specified the selection from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauride," Beethoven's triple concerto in C, for piano, forte (M. Sills), violin (Sivori), and violoncello (Patti), and the first part of Berlioz's dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet." The orchestra, to give due effect to the above selection, comprised sixteen first violins, led by Sivori; sixteen second violins, Herr Janst principal; twelve violas, Herr Gottlieb the chief; twelve violoncelli, with Patti at the head; twelve double basses, with Bottesini as the general. Thus there are sixty-eight stringed instruments, amongst whom are Willy, Cooper, Thirlwall, Day, Case, Baker, Politzer, Patey, Hill, N. Morl, Bezath, Kreutzer, J. Loder, Silberberg, Marshall, Thomas, Witt, Ganz, Perry, Vogel, Trust, Wolake, Waud, L. Gen, Thompson, Rousselot, G. Collins, Hausmann, Reed, Guest, Engelke, Rowland, Pratten, Mount, Flower, Castell, &c. Of the wood, brass, and percussion players there are Kémsat, De Polly, Barret, Lazarus, Sonnenberg, Baumann, C. and T. Harper, Jarret, Zeiss, Cuffi, Antoine, Winterbottom, Prosperie, Chipp, Ista, &c., the total band amounting to ninety performers.

Berlioz' work was the great feature of interest. Its origin is curious and romantic. Some years since an English company was performing in Paris. One evening "Romeo and Juliet" was presented. In the pit was noticed a young Frenchman, filled with enthusiasm for the divine poetry of our bard, and mad with excitement at the acting of the *Juliet*. It is recorded that the Shakespearean amateur was Berlioz, and that the *Juliet* was Miss Smithson, and that he made two resolves on that evening—first, that he would compose a symphony on the tragedy; and, secondly, that he would marry the actress. Both events came to pass—Berlioz did marry Miss Smithson; and, on the 24th of November, 1839, all the artists, political, literary, and fashionable notabilities of the French capital, were assembled at the Sal de Conservatoire to listen to "Romeo and Juliet," a dramatic symphony, the music by Berlioz, arranged by M. Emile Deschamps. Never shall we forget the enthusiastic excitement of that memorable performance. Such was the reception of the symphony, that it was repeated on the 1st and 15th of December following, before immense assemblages; and since that period the work has gone the round of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Russia, everywhere provoking the most rapturous demonstrations. How it is that it has taken upwards of a dozen years before this sublime production should have been heard in this country, is another painful evidence of the enormous difficulties living genius has to contend with in this world of prejudice, bigotry, and intolerance against innovations in art. The breath had long quitted the earthly tones of Mozart and Beethoven before their works were properly appreciated. It is only since Mendelssohn died, in the flower of his age, that Europe is doing him justice.

The dramatic symphony of Berlioz differs from any known composition: in form it approaches the nearest to Beethoven's choral symphony, the "Ode to Joy" of Schiller; but the French composer has not sought to realise abstract theories of the passions, but has endeavoured without scenic adjuncts to portray to the mind's eye the poetic points of the play of the immortal bard—to create, so to speak, a musical panorama of the principal situations. He employs the agency of a chorus of harmonized recitative, with solos for contralto and tenor, to supply the narrative, whilst orchestral painting is resorted to, to depict certain prominent incidents: thus, in the first part, the mutual hatred of the Montagues and the Capulets is the instrumental introduction; next, the *fête* given by *Juliet's* father; then the scene of the lovers at the balcony, and afterwards *Mercutio's* description of *Queen Mab*, in the scherzo. The second part of the symphony has not yet been given here, in which is the funeral march of *Juliet*, the scene at the tomb, and finally the reconciliation of the contending families, through the influence of *Friar Lawrence*, over the inanimate bodies of the lovers.

The introduction, a fugued allegro in D minor, with the stringed and wind instruments in marked contrast, ends with a pompous phrase for the trombones in the recitative form, descriptive of the voice of the authorities of Verona putting an end to the tumult. In this prologue there is a beautiful melody in six-eight time for the contralto, sung by Miss Doby. The accompaniments of flutes, clarionets, cor-Anglais, harp, and violoncello are admirable; the modulation in the passage in which the chorus joins, "Heaven is love," is very effective. The vocal scherzo of tenor and chorus in E, in two-four time, with the fanciful orchestration of piccolo, alto, violoncello, and flutes, will be much admired; the dying off in the passage, "Mab like a shadow glides away," is quite poetic. The second movement is quite marvellous in conception: the description is confined solely to the instruments, and it represents *Romeo* alone in the garden, whilst the music of the ball-room is heard from *Capulet's* mansion. The obtrusive a passionate theme throughout this movement, the subject of the *air de danse* is thoroughly exciting, and the manner in which it is worked up in a succession of crescendos, becoming more and more energetic, is colossal; the resumption of the lover's wail in the concluding passages displaying the highest order of creative genius. In the third movement, after a bacchanal chorus in six-eight time, of *Capulet's* quitting the *fête*, is extremely characteristic, a lovely adagio, in A, in six-eight time, is heard, containing many novel and original modes of treatment. The *Queen Mab* scherzo is one of the most powerful imaginings that ever emanated from the mind of a musician; it is in F, in three-eight time, presto-sim, the stringed instruments muted playing pianissimo, whilst the wood band discourses the Shakespearean description in most capricious and dreamy phrases; herein lies Berlioz's device, and the most extraordinary combinations and novel effects of sonorities.

We have but a brief space to refer to the admirable execution of the entire programme: the slow movement and the fugued finale in Mozart's work, Weber's overture, and the highly dramatic chorus of Gluck, created quite a sensation in the first part; the repetition of the last-mentioned piece was insisted upon, but the conductor properly resisted the demands of encores for the former. His own work, despite of its enormous intricacies, was steadily performed; the second instrumental movement and the scherzo making a marked impression. Berlioz was unanimously called for at the close of his symphony.

Mrs. Sivori, and Patti, by a most polished and finished execution of the trio, relieved it from the triviality and tawdriness displayed therein. Beethoven, like Homer, needed at times, Bottesini's double bass solo was immensely applauded.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening night is fixed for Tuesday next, when Donzetti's "Maria di Rohan" will be presented, with Madame Fiorentini, Mlle. Ida Bertrand, and the new baritone, Signor Feriotti. Amongst the attractive items in Mr. Lumley's prospectus, the substance of which was given in our last week's impression, is "Don Giovanni," with Sontag as Zerlina, Mlle. Crivelli as Donna Elvira, and Mlle. Wagner as Donna Anna. Fotow's "Martha" will be produced for Madame Sontag. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg (brother of Prince Albert) has given his permission for the production of his opera, "Casilda," performed with such success at Berlin and Vienna. A new Spanish divertissement, "El Duende" (the Elf), will be brought out next Tuesday for Mlle. Guy Stephan.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment will be opened this evening (Saturday), with Donzetti's "Maria di Rohan," supported by Mme. Castellan, Mlle. Segnin the new contralto, Signori Tamberlik, Soli, Piosini, and Ronconi; the incidental divertissement will be sustained by Mlle. Brusi, and Mlle. Roberti; Patti and Bottesini have been added to Costa's orchestra, and Mlle. Juliens, from the Grand Opera, in Paris, and Mlle. Lolli, must be added to the list of artists already enumerated in our columns. Donzetti's "Martyr," and Rossini's "William Tell," are in active preparation; the former for the debut of Tamberlik and the latter for that of Herr Ander, the great German tenor. Ronconi will play *William Tell*, and Formés and Marini will be included in the cast.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Lemaître in "Ruy Blas" has not so favourable a character as in *Delphéor*. It is more extravagant, in the same class, but not worked out with the same truth to nature. The love of a footman for the Queen of Spain demonstrates that Victor Hugo had resorted to the romantic in a desperate fit of resolution. Disguised by his master as a nobleman, the hero of the drama plays courtier and statesman to the life, until the Queen's heart is penetrated; and, like another Lady of Lyons, her reputation imperilled. But *Ruy Blas* is nobler than *Claude Melnotte*, and takes summary vengeance on his malignant employer, and then kills himself for having been made his tool, dying at the feet of the Sovereign whom he had deceived and so presumptuously dared to love. What could be done for a part so violently conceived and fantastically delineated, M. Lemaître did; but the audience were apparently little touched by the incidents of the play or the character of the hero.

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DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS, a mild and gentle Aperient Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the stomach and liver. Price 1s 1d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box. Also, DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the breast and lungs.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, Mesmerism, and such like Exposed, and the public mind disabused, by a Treatise on the ORIGIN of LIFE, which may be had, gratis, by post, on application to the BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, with a mattress of cocoa-nut fibre, complete for a guinea.—TRELOAR Iron Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

COCKERELL & CO'S BEST COALS ONLY. Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Fimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 21s per ton.

WEATHERLEY'S REGISTERED HONEY DROPS.—"Honourable Mention" awarded by the Jury to the Honey, Pear, Quince, Pine, Raspberry, and Lime Juice Drops. Inventor, H. WEATHERLEY, Manufacturing Confectioner, 34, Theobald's-road, Holborn.—Observe, the only genuine are stamped "Weatherley." Retail of grocers, chemists and others.

MONEY.—£25,000 READY to be ADVANCED upon the personal security of gentlemen of property, heirs to entailed estates, &c.; also upon reversions, annuities, life interests, &c. Apply to Mr ALLEN, 28a, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any hosiery or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

REEVES' MOIST WATER-COLOURS, warranted to keep in any climate. Also, their Colours in Cakes and pure Cumberland Lead Pencils are now used by all artists.—Manufactory, 113, Cheapside, London.

DAVIES'S SPERM CANDLES, 1s 8d and 1s 10d per lb; botanic wax, 11d; German wax, 1s 2d; British wax or sperm, 1s 4d; patent sperm, 11d; fine wax, 1s 6d; best wax, 1s 3d; tallow, 1s 4d; 1s 4d to 2s composite, 6d to 7d; 9d, 1s, and 1s 6d; Palmer's 6d; macramine, 8d; mild size, 7d; store candles, 4d and 5d; waxed wick moulds, 6d; pure Argand oil, 4s 6d per gallon; yellow soap, 4s, 50s, and 5s per 112 lb; mottled, 5s; for cash, At DAVIES'S old-established Warehouse, 63, St Martin's-lane.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA PALE, and other BURTON ALES. The public is respectfully informed that the Ales of this season's brewings are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained genuine in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, either singly or in any quantity, at their respective stores, as under, where also a list of the bottles may be had.—The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; 61, King William-street, London; Cook-street, Liverpool; High-street, Birmingham; the Exchange, Manchester; Royal Brewery, Dudley; 33, Virginia-street, Glasgow.

AT the IRISH LINEN COMPANY'S FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 40, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, is always to be found a STOCK of HOUSEHOLD LINEN, in every article of domestic and perfectly burished quality, and equally in London. Linen and Longcloth Linens made to order, from 30s per half-dozen upwards.—Established 1800.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of REFINEMENT for two postage stamps. He also beautifully makes high topknots, and other hair ornaments, in Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c. at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 173, Fenchurch-street, London.

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These Needles have been celebrated for the last half-century, and are unsurpassed in excellence. They are manufactured of the best spring steel, have high polished taper points, and perfectly burished blades and eyes. Sold in papers, and in every variety of fancy boxes and cases adapted for presents, by Owen, 98, Oxford-street; Millikin, 161, Strand; Looker, 42, Leadenhall-street; City; and by many drapers. "Thomas Boulton, manufacturer, London," on each paper.

ARMES, CRESTS, CORONETS, or INITIALS, STAMPED on NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, in gold, silver, and colours, in the most elegant style, at half the usual charge.—RODRIGUES' CREAM-LAID ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, 6d per 100; cream-laid note-paper, 5 quires for 9d; thick cream-laid note, 4d per quire, 6s per ream; black-bordered envelopes, 1s per 100; black-bordered paper, 4d per ream, 5s per ream; adhesive-wax, 4s per lb; card-paper, fashionably engraved, and 100 superior cards printed for 4s 6d. Observe—At Henry Rodrigues', 31, Finsbury, London.

COALS from the COUNTY of DURHAM brought to LONDON by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. JOSEPH PEASE and PARTNERS beg to inform their friends

ENGLISH SONGS & MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, V.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

[GRATIS.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

DERWENTWATER.

I.

WEET lake of the mountains! how happy was I
When life's sunny morn had no cloud on its sky,
And I roam'd with my love on thy beautiful shore,
To hear the deep music that gush'd from Lodore!

II.

We sail'd on thy waters, rejoicing, alone,
Or trod thy green islands, and call'd them our own,
And built, 'mid the hills that encircle thy breast,
A bower and a home in the wilds of the West.

[The sad story of the Earl of Derwentwater, executed in 1716 for participation in the rebellion of the previous year, is well known. The beautiful lake from which he derived his title is surrounded by some of the grandest scenery in England. Few persons will need to be reminded of the beauty of the small cataract of Lodore. The memory of the misfortunes of Lord Derwentwater, and of the beauty of his disconsolate countess, is still preserved in the traditions of the neighbourhood.]

III.

But sorrow has darken'd the noon of our day,
And peril and doubt have encompass'd our way;
My heart's only love in captivity lies,
And thy glory, oh Derwent! is dimm'd in mine eyes

IV.

Sad lake of the mountains, through dangers I roam,
With a pang in my heart and a blight on my home,
To dream of the joys that shall bless me no more,
And mingle my sighs with the moan of Lodore.

FAIR AND TRUE.

I.

RIPE as peaches, fresh as morning,
Ellen's cheeks with crimson glow;
On her lips the clustering kisses
Woo the wind to taste and go.

When she breathes, the jealous roses
Long to share a fragrance new;
Lurking smiles and artless meanings
Slumber in her eyes of blue.

II.

But though beautiful is Ellen,
She has charms all charms above;
Bright good-humour never failing,
Goodness, gentleness, and love.

Ye who doubt the worth of woman,
Look on Ellen, and be wise;
Virtue beams in every feature,
Truth's the sunlight of her eyes.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

DERWENTWATER.

THE present Series of Songs will contain ample proof that the English have not only a music which is distinctly their own, but that it is peculiarly adaptable to the varied passions and emotions of the mind; and the song of "Derwentwater" is but one of the numerous instances of that happy union of the true purposes of Poetry and Music which it is the object of this Collection to elucidate. This simple but charming air was originally adapted to a foolish song called "PRETTY POLLY OLIVER." Among many others sung to it, the most noted was written by Lord Cantelupe, about 1720, entitled "Fair Hebe," in reply to one called "Hebe," the music of which was composed by Dr. Arne.

FAIR AND TRUE.

"STREPHON WITH HIS FLORA."—This air was published in *The Convivial Songster*, 1782; but the name of its author is not mentioned, nor have I been able to meet with it in any other book of English songs. It is probably of a much earlier date than the above collection, and is one among those melodies written in a *minor key* with which the national music of almost every country abounds, and to which words have frequently been adapted, either of a mournful or a cheerful expression. This universal use of the minor key, however, has not been confined alone to national melody; numerous instances of it, and of its application to the various sentiments of poetry, are to be found in the more elaborated compositions of the great masters, from a far distant period until the beginning of the present century, at which time its adoption in music of even a grave description appears to have been on the decline, and in music of an opposite character to have been nearly altogether discontinued.

LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

[AIR, "The King shall enjoy his own again."] I.

LONG-PARTED friends, when far away,
We thought upon you many a day;
And when the wine in healths was pour'd,
We miss'd your faces at the board.
When the laughter rung,
And the song was sung,
Remembrance sadden'd all the strain,
And we check'd our mirth
Around the hearth,
To wish you safely home again.



II.

Till parting came we never knew
What joy we lost in losing you,
How much you mingled with our thought,
What charms of life your presence brought.
But you've come at last,
All danger pass'd,
And joy shall follow in your train:
Our hearts shall glow,
And the wine shall flow;
You're welcome, welcome home again!

THE WOODLAND STREAM.

[AIR, "The streamlet that flow'd round her cot."] I.

OW oft along thy woodland way,
Fair streamlet of the hills,
We've listen'd to the murmuring voice
Of all thy gushing rills;
And gazing on thy lucid breast,
Beneath thy groves of pine,
Have wish'd the current of our joys
To flow as clear as thine.

II.

We saw the verdure on thy brink.
The grass, the fern, the flowers,
We heard the song of happy birds
That sported in thy bowers;
And fondly hoped that round our heads
Such calm delights might twine,
And that the blessings of our hearts
Might be as pure as thine.

III.

And when thy constant ripple shewed,
In morn or evening bright,
The glory of the rising sun,
Or moon's serenest light,
We prayed that Love on us might beam
With radiance as divine.
And that the lustre of our lives
Might come from Heaven, like thine.

OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.

[AIR, "Let's drink and sing."] I.

OUR swords are sheathed,
The flag droops idly down,
Our shields are laurel-wreathed—
There's peace in bower and town.
But should a foreign tyrant
Insult us where we stand,
Or foes invade, we'll draw the blade,
And sweep them from the land.
Blessed are our swords if Justice
Have made them keen and strong,
But shame shall be their portion
Who battle in the wrong!



II.

Our fame and might
Have rung throughout the world,
And ever in the right
Our flag has been unfurled.
And if our foes, forgetful,
Should tempt our guardian wave,
We'll find for each, upon the beach,
Destruction and a grave.
So let them come!—we care not!
'Tis freedom makes us strong;
And shame shall be their portion
Who battle in the wrong!

LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

"THE KING SHALL ENJOY HIS OWN AGAIN."—This tune seems to have been adapted to the words of a great number of songs, that were altered from the original, or written to suit the various political circumstances of the times in which they were produced, from the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads down to the period of 1716, when it was used in connexion with "An excellent new Ballad called 'Illustrious George shall come,'" another new song entitled "Since Hanover is come," and again, "A Song for the 28th of May, the birthday of our glorious sovereign King George." In the course of its long career of service, the air itself appears also to have undergone some alterations; but the version which, through the kindness of a friend, I have been enabled to insert in this collection, is probably the latest, and is decidedly the best. A small quarto volume in the British Museum, inscribed "Elizabeth Rogers, her Virginall Book," contains what is no doubt the original tune to which the old song was written, "When the king enjoys his owne againe." We have no proof, however, that the tune is of a more ancient date than the middle of the seventeenth century.

THE WOODLAND STREAM.

"THE STREAMLET THAT FLOWED ROUND HER COT."—A graceful and flowing melody, composed by William Shield for his opera of *The Woodman*, which was first performed at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1791. It is related in Dr. Busby's "Concert Room Anecdotes," that Shield received one thousand guineas from Messrs. Longman and Broderip for this opera. However worthy of such a recompense, this must have been an enormous sum to be paid for an English opera in those days. The only parallel instance that has come to our knowledge is that of *The English Fleet*, for the music of which opera (in 1802) it is said that Mr. Braham received the same amount. Dr. Arne, in 1762, sold the copyright of *Artaxerxes* for sixty guineas, which was in his time reckoned "a ruinous sum for such a property;" and Charles Dibdin declared that for the entire copyright of his operatic after-piece entitled *The Padlock* (which was first produced in 1768, and of which, in the course of a few years, it has been computed that more than ten thousand copies of the music were sold), he received only forty-five pounds. Shield, therefore, was peculiarly fortunate in having to compose his opera of *The Woodman* at a period when dramatic music was better patronised, and certainly better remunerated, than it had previously been; while the great and richly-deserved reputation he had gained may in some degree have influenced Messrs. Longman in

making so liberal a purchase of his work. The opera itself contains several charming pieces of a pastoral character, and in Shield's best style, among which may be instanced the *glees*, "For all thy boons below," "What is love?" "Hard is the task," and "Hark! the bugle's sylvan strain." It was immediately after its production that Shield visited Italy, in company with Mr. Ritson, to whom we are indebted for the restoration of many excellent specimens of British lyric poetry. Shield's avowed object in undertaking this journey was to improve his taste, not in composition, but in singing,—and we are told that for this purpose he received lessons from the best masters at Rome every day during his two months' residence in that city. Shield had already begun to introduce some Italian *bravura* songs into his operas (there is one of them in *The Woodman*, by Sacchini); but though his more recent works possess a few further evidences of his "leaning" towards foreign graces in his composition, he never forsook that pure and simple style of English melody by means of which he had first raised the unassuming temple of his fame. The present song, "The Streamlet," was composed by Shield for his friend and pupil Incedon, by whom it was sung with extraordinary success,—a success almost equal to that of his later song, "The Thorn."

OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.

"LET'S DRINK AND SING."—We find this remarkably energetic and spirited air in *The Convivial Songster* of 1782. That it was partly founded upon a composition of which Handel claimed the authorship, cannot be disputed. Handel, however, was notorious for taking advantage of every musical subject that he admired, and openly confessed that he considered it quite fair to do so. The mere fact of the excellence of a melody seemed to him amply sufficient to warrant his appropriating it to his own use; and when he first came to England, perceiving that Purcell's works, as well as those of the more ancient English composers, were still in high estimation, he did not scruple to copy as largely from them in his secular productions as he afterwards borrowed in his oratorios from the subjects of some of the most eminent foreign masters. The beautiful pastoral symphony in the "Messiah" so closely resembles the old English melody of Parthenia, popular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as to render it impossible to believe that the resemblance was accidental. Many other instances, quite as palpable, could also be brought forward of Handel's numerous and skilful appropriations of what are distinctively called English *national* tunes; and those parts of the present air which may appear to belong to him afford such unquestionable proofs of their English origin as to justify its being included in this series of English melodies.



DERWENTWATER.

Plaintively, and moderately slow.

AIR, "PRETTY POLLY OLIVER."

First system of musical notation. The vocal line begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. Dynamics include *p e sosten.* and *f*.

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "Sweet lake of the moun-tains! how hap - py was I When life's sun - ny morn had no". The piano accompaniment continues with the dynamic *pp e sosten.*

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "cloud on its sky, And I roam'd with my love on thy beau - ti - ful shore, To". The piano accompaniment includes the dynamic *cres.* and *p*.

rall.

hear the deep - mu - sic that gush'd from Lo - dore!

a tempo

dol. *mf* *p*

We sail'd on thy wa - ters, re - joic - ing, a - lone, Or trod thy green is - lands, and

pp e sosten.

call'd them our own, And built, 'mid the hills that en - cir - cle thy breast, A

cres. *p*

rall.

bower and a home in the wilds of the West.

a tempo

dol. *mf* *p*

But sor - row has dark - en'd the noon of our day, And pe - ril and doubt have en -

pp e sosten.

com - pass'd our way; My heart's on - ly love in cap - ti - vi - ty lies, And thy

cres. *p*



rall.
glo - ry, O Der - went! is dimm'd in mine eyes.

a tempo
dol. *mf* *p*

Sad lake of the moun - tains, through dan - gers I roam, With a pang in my heart and a

pp e sosten.

blight on my home, To dream of the joys that shall bless me no more, And

rall. *slower*
min - gle my sighs with the moan of Lo - dore.

tempo primo *f* *rf*





FAIR AND TRUE.

With vivacity, but not too quick.

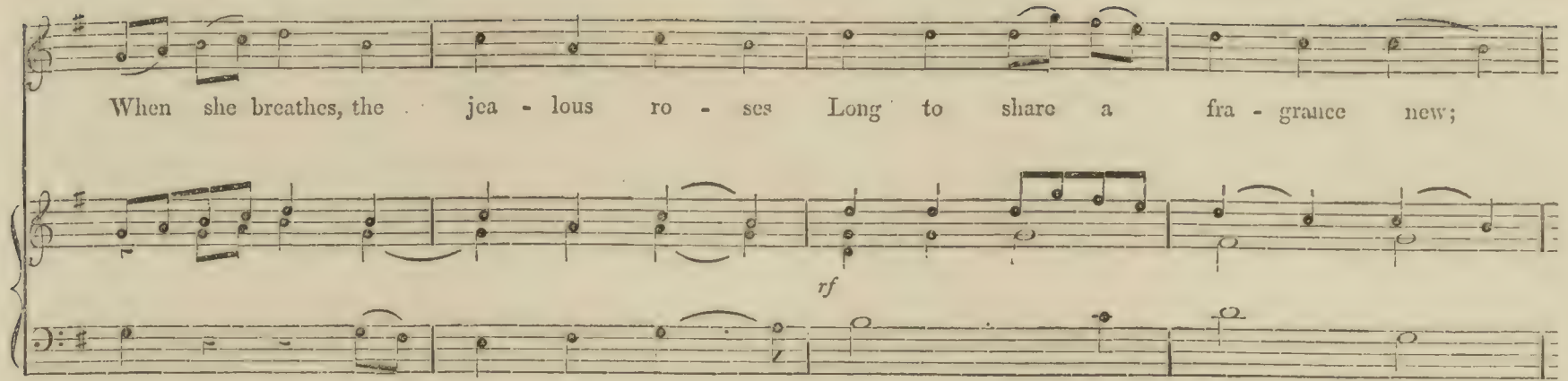
Air, "STREPHON WITH HIS FLORA."

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with notes and rests. Dynamics include *p*, *cres.*, and *f*.

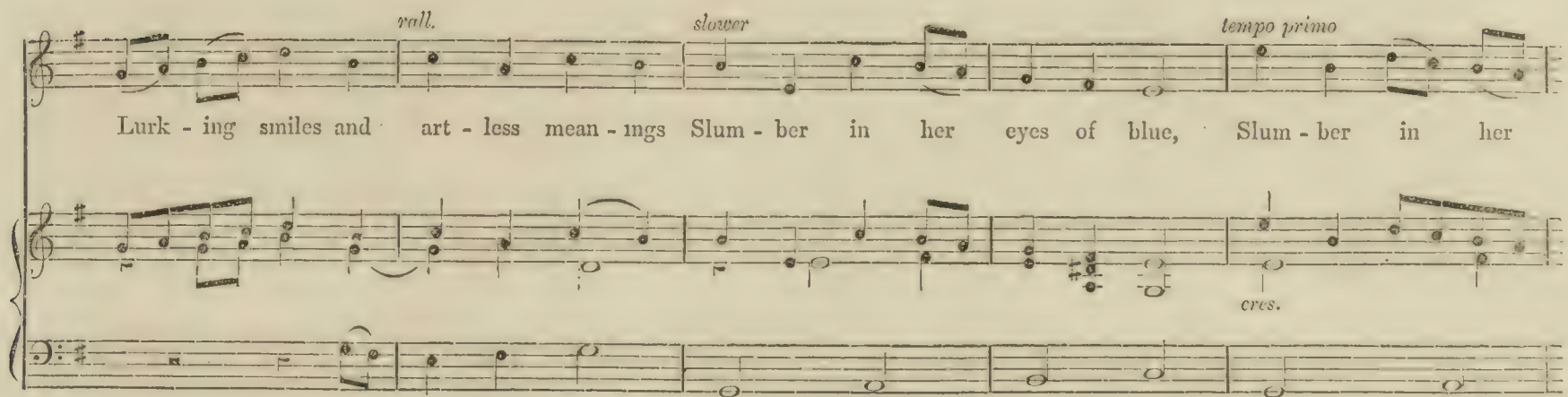
Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with notes and rests. Dynamics include *rf* and *p*. Lyrics: Ripe as peach - es; fresh as morn - ing, El - len's cheeks with

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with notes and rests. Lyrics: crim - son glow; On her lips the clus - t'ring kiss - es Woo the wind to taste and go.

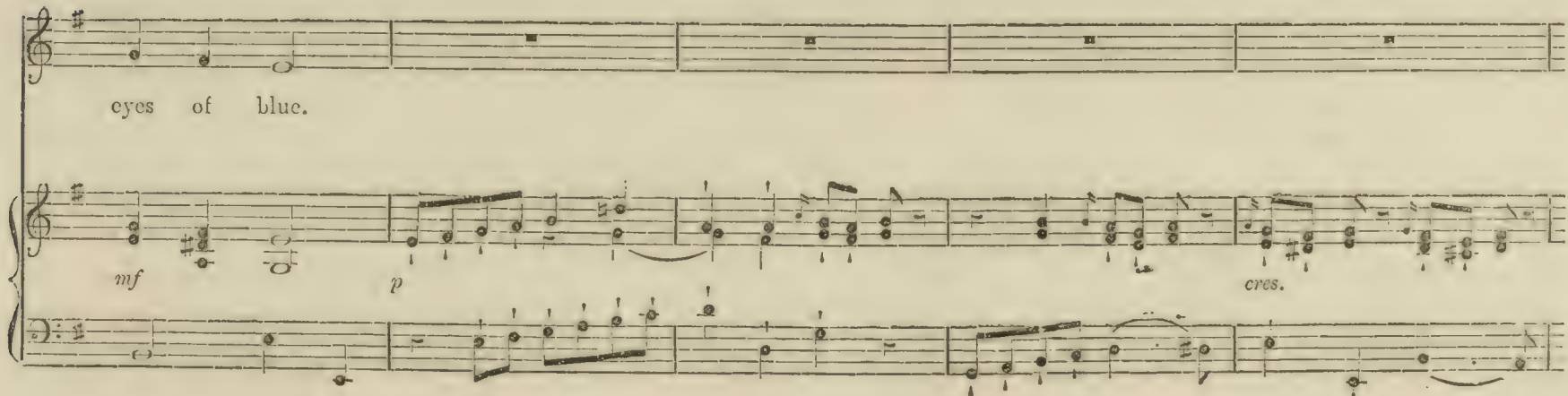
When she breathes, the jea - lous ro - ses Long to share a fra - grance new;




Lurk - ing smiles and art - less mean - ings Slum - ber in her eyes of blue, Slum - ber in her



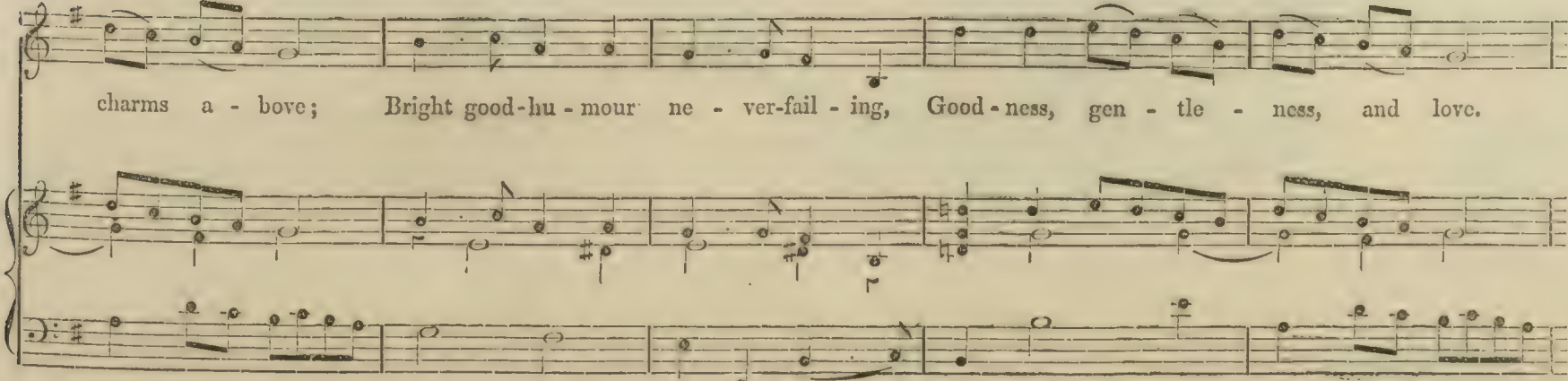
eyes of blue.



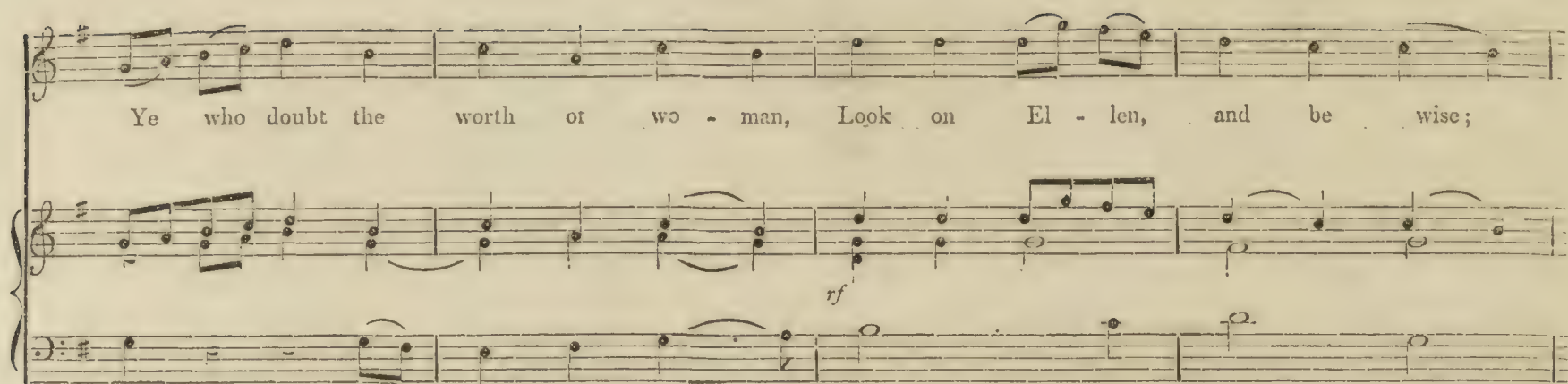
But tho' beau - ti - ful is El - len, She has charms all



charms a - bove; Bright good-hu - mour ne - ver-fail - ing, Good - ness, gen - tle - ness, and love.




Ye who doubt the worth or wo - man, Look on El - len, and be wise;



The first system of music consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment starts with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a dynamic marking of *rf* (ritardando forte) in the middle of the system.

Vir - tue beams in ev' - ry fea - ture, Truth's the sun - light of her eyes, Truth's the sun - light



The second system of music continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. It includes tempo markings: *rall.* (ritardando), *slower*, and *tempo primo* (return to original tempo). A dynamic marking of *cres.* (crescendo) is placed at the end of the system.

of her eyes.



The third system of music concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. It includes dynamic markings of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte).





THE WOODLAND STREAM.

Rather slow, and with expression.

Air, "THE STREAMLET THAT FLOWED ROUND HER COT."

p e sosten. *mf* *cres.* *f*

How oft a - long thy wood - land way, Fair

p *pp* *p e sosten.*

stream - let of the hills, We've lis - ten'd to the mur - muring voice Of all thy gush - ing

cres. *p*

rills, And gaz - ing on thy lu - cid breast, Be - neath thy groves of pine Have

The first system of the musical score. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment has a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The lyrics are: "rills, And gaz - ing on thy lu - cid breast, Be - neath thy groves of pine Have". There are dynamic markings "cres." and "p" in the piano part.

wish'd the cur - rent of our joys To flow as clear as thine.

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "wish'd the cur - rent of our joys To flow as clear as thine." The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings "cres.", "mf", "p", "cres.", and "f". There are also tempo markings "rall." and "a tempo." above the vocal line.

We saw the ver - dure 'on thy brink, The

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line has the lyrics: "We saw the ver - dure 'on thy brink, The". The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings "p", "pp", and "p e sosten.".

grass, the fern, the flowers, We heard the song of hap - py birds That sport - ed in thy

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line has the lyrics: "grass, the fern, the flowers, We heard the song of hap - py birds That sport - ed in thy". The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings "cres." and "mf".

bowers, And fond - ly hoped that round our heads Such calm de - lights might twine, And

The fifth system of the musical score. The vocal line has the lyrics: "bowers, And fond - ly hoped that round our heads Such calm de - lights might twine, And". The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings "cres." and "p".

all the bless - ings of our hearts Might be as pure as thine.

cres. mf p cres. f

This system contains the first line of the song. The vocal melody is on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves. The lyrics are 'all the bless - ings of our hearts Might be as pure as thine.' The piano part features dynamic markings of *cres.*, *mf*, *p*, *cres.*, and *f*.

And when thy con - stant rip - ple shew'd, In

p¹ pp p e sosten.

This system contains the second line of the song. The vocal melody continues on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves. The lyrics are 'And when thy con - stant rip - ple shew'd, In'. The piano part features dynamic markings of *p¹*, *pp*, and *p e sosten.*

morn or eve - ning bright, The glo - ry of the ris - ing sun, Or moon's se - re - ner

cres. mf p

This system contains the third line of the song. The vocal melody continues on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves. The lyrics are 'morn or eve - ning bright, The glo - ry of the ris - ing sun, Or moon's se - re - ner'. The piano part features dynamic markings of *cres.*, *mf*, and *p*.

light, We pray'd that Love on us might beam With ra - diance as di - vine, And

cres. p

This system contains the fourth line of the song. The vocal melody continues on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves. The lyrics are 'light, We pray'd that Love on us might beam With ra - diance as di - vine, And'. The piano part features dynamic markings of *cres.* and *p*.

that the lus - tre of our lives Might come from heav'n, like thine.

cres. mf p cres. p dim. rall. pp

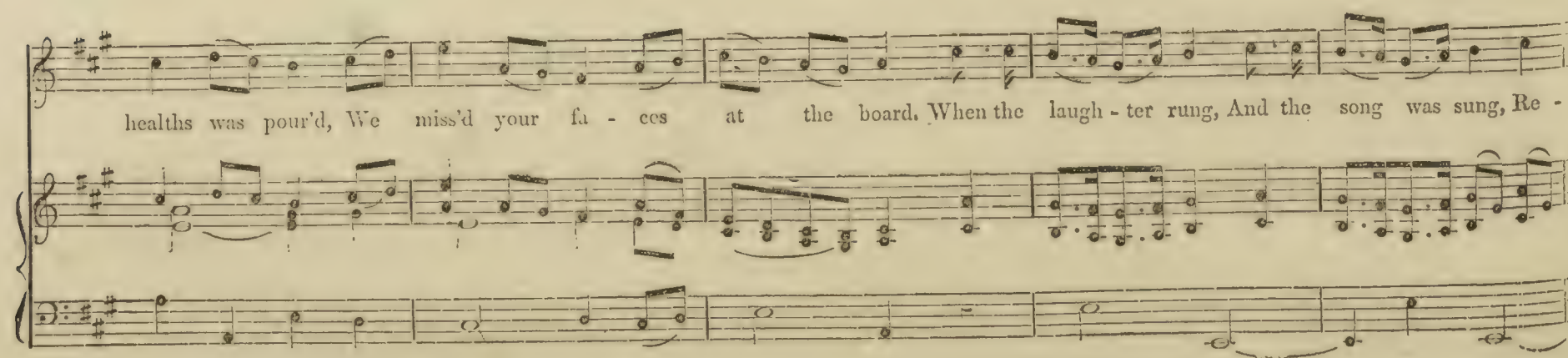
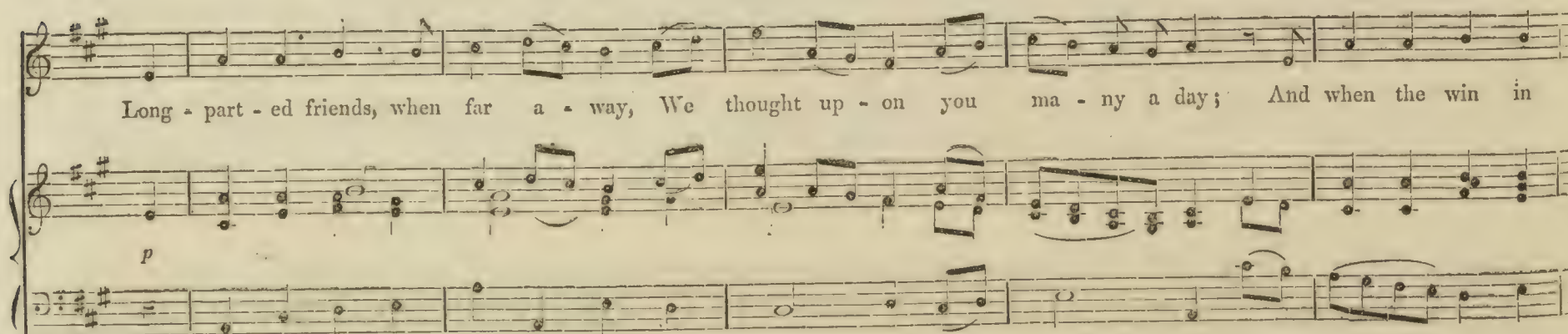
This system contains the fifth line of the song. The vocal melody continues on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves. The lyrics are 'that the lus - tre of our lives Might come from heav'n, like thine.' The piano part features dynamic markings of *cres.*, *mf*, *p*, *cres.*, *p*, *dim.*, *rall.*, and *pp*.



LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

In moderate time.

Air, "THE KING SHALL ENJOY HIS OWN AGAIN."



mem - brance sad - den'd all the strain, And we check'd our mirth A - round the hearth, To wish you safe - ly

home a - gain, To wish you safe - ly home a - gain.

Till part - ing came we ne - ver knew What joy we lost in los - ing you, How much you min - gled

with our thought, What charms of life your pre - sence brought. But you've come at last, All dan - ger past, And

joy shall fol - low in your train; Our hearts shall glow, And the wine shall flow; You're wel - come, wel - come

home a - gain! You're wel - come, wel - come home a - gain!

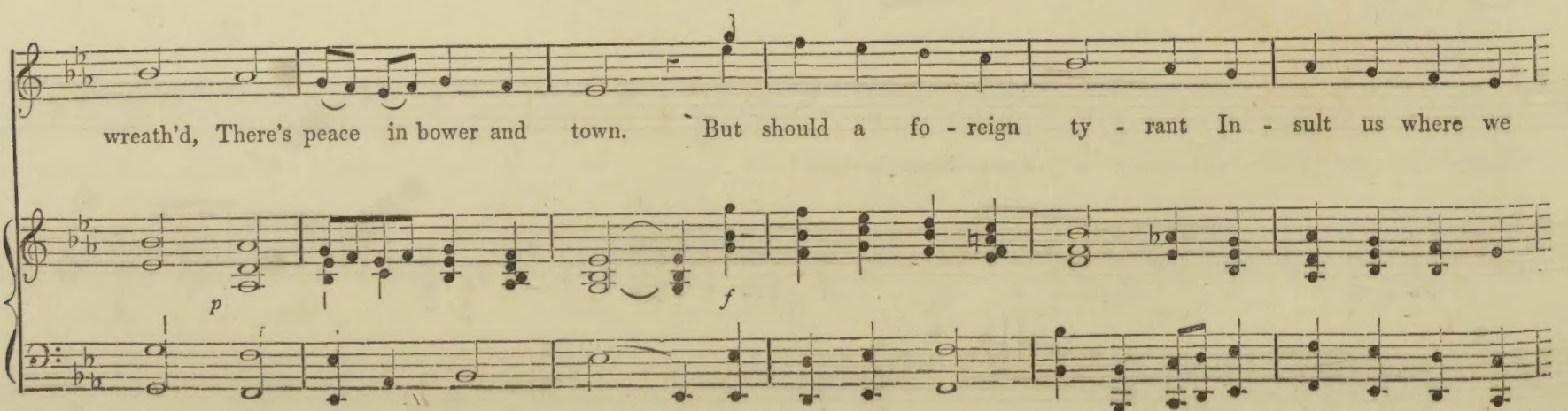
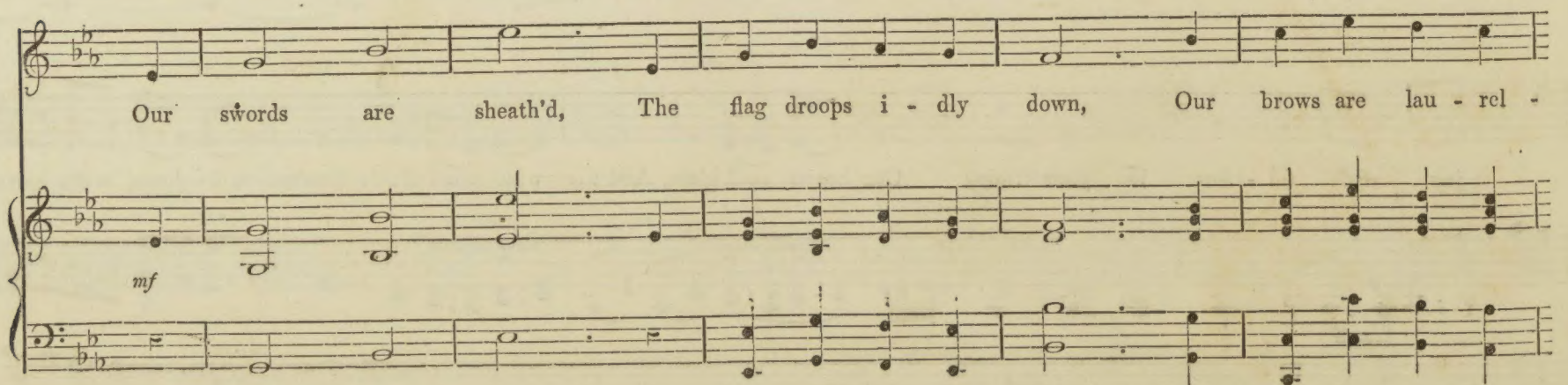
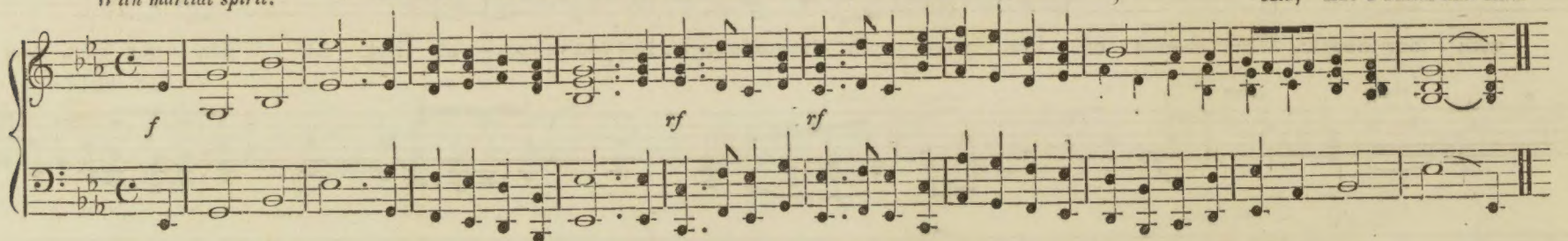
cres. mf f cres. ff



OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.

With martial spirit.

AIR, "LET'S DRINK AND SING."



stand, Or foes in - vade. we'll draw the blade, And sweep them from the land. We

dare the world to harm us When jus - tice makes us strong, And shame shall be their

por - tion Who bat - tle in the wrong.

Our fame and might Have rung throughout the world, And e - ver in the

right Our flag has been un - furl'd: And if our foes, for - get - ful, Should tempt our guar - dian

rf rf
 wave, We'll find for each, up - on the beach, De - struc - tion and a grave. So
 rf rf
 let them come, we care not; 'Tis free - dom makes us strong; And shame shall be their
 rf rf rf
 por - tion Who bat - tle in the wrong.

